

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1837



ALBANY CRASH—The tail section of a Mohawk turbo-prop airliner, lowered over roof of home it demolished Friday, killing 17. One person in the house was killed.

## Senate Subpoenas Lobbyist

### White House Aide Tied To U.S.-ITT Settlement

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today subpoenaed a White House aide, linking him to a \$400-million settlement with the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT).

Richard J. Ramo, 34, a New York investment banker, was subpoenaed yesterday that he was recruited through White House aide Peter Flanagan to advise the anti-trust division of the Justice Department on how to settle pending cases against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Mr. Ramo said in a telephone interview that it was "very logical" for Mr. Flanagan to have been consulted by the Justice Department because he (Mr. Ramo) had prepared a similar report a year earlier while working as a White House fellow under Mr. Flanagan.

But Democrats on the Senate Judiciary Committee said that they would push to have Mr. Ramo testify at continuing hearings concerning the nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general.

McLaren's testimony. Richard W. McLaren, a federal judge in Chicago who formerly served as chief of the anti-trust division, testified last week that he did not recall talking with Mr. Flanagan or anyone else at the White House about the ITT settlement.

Judge McLaren has insisted under oath that he was personally responsible for working out all final details of the anti-trust case and that it had no connection with the conglomerate's pledge to contribute to the GOP convention.

Meanwhile, FBI agents served a Senate subpoena on Mrs. Dina Beard, an ITT lobbyist, who is considered an essential witness at the Kleindienst hearings. Mrs. Beard may not be able to testify for some time since the subpoena was served on her at a Denver hospital where she is being treated for a serious heart condition.

Mrs. Beard, 53, is alleged to have written a confidential memorandum, first published last week by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson.

Brandt Arrives In Iran on 5-Day Official Visit

TEHRAN, March 5 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived today for a four-day official visit to Iran, his first trip as chancellor to a Middle East country.

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida welcomed Mr. Brandt and his wife at Tehran airport. Mr. Brandt was scheduled to spend two hours in talks with Mr. Hoveida tomorrow and meet later with the Shah of Iran.

Political sources said that the discussions would center on German participation in joint industrial ventures and expanded trade with Iran. About 21 percent of Iran's annual imports come from West Germany. Only about 5 percent of Iran's annual exports go to West Germany.

The sources said that some attempt would probably be made to bridge the gap, particularly by asking Germany to increase its oil imports from Iran.

## 4 Strikes By U.S. in N. Vietnam

### 'Reaction' Raids At 78 for Year

SAIGON, March 5 (Reuters)—American fighter-bombers, continuing their stepped-up raids this year, have made four more strikes into North Vietnam to smash anti-aircraft sites threatening U.S. air supremacy.

The raids yesterday were made to protect unarmed reconnaissance planes which, in recent weeks, have become targets for heavy North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire.

Over the past four days, 11 such retaliatory strikes have been made by U.S. bombers against the spy planes.

The number of so-called protective reaction strikes against the North this year has now reached 78—only 31 less than for the whole of 1971.

In Paris, North Vietnam said today at least 10 children and several women and old persons were killed in U.S. bombing raids over Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces Friday and yesterday.

A dispatch from Hanoi made public by the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks repeated Hanoi Radio reports yesterday that an F-4 Phantom jet and unmanned reconnaissance plane were shot down in the raids over the two southernmost provinces of North Vietnam. U.S. spokesmen in Saigon denied any plane losses.

The Hanoi dispatch identified by name several of the children whom it said were killed, describing what they were doing at the time of the attack.

Meanwhile, a thunderous blast resounded across Saigon today when a tug pulling three ammunition-laden barges hit a Viet Cong mine in the Dong Nai River.

A government military spokesman listed three South Vietnamese soldiers as missing and six injured in the blast. The barges were in a convoy which also included two assault landing craft and two river patrol boats.

The convoy was heading upstream to the big Ben Hoa base when it ran into the mine, 11 miles east of Saigon. One landing craft and the three barges were sunk and the tug badly damaged, the spokesman said.

Yesterday's fighter strikes on the tug and barges.

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ANOTHER BOMB—The shattered interior of a Belfast restaurant after a daytime bomb explosion Saturday.

## But Athens Says Makarios Must Comply

### Use of Force Is Renounced By Greece in Cyprus Crisis

ATHENS, March 5 (UPI)—The military-backed government of Greece repudiated yesterday the use of force to settle the Cyprus crisis, but insisted that the island's president, Archbishop Makarios, should heed Athens.

Christos Kallistratos-Palamas, the Greek deputy foreign minister, told reporters at his weekly news briefing that Athens would insist on full acceptance of its diplomatic note to Cyprus of Feb. 11. He said President Makarios was notified of this insistence through diplomatic channels Friday.

The Greek note demanded that President Makarios surrender to the United Nations peace force \$25 million worth of Czech arms he imported to equip a trusted militia to defend him from alleged plots. The note also demanded that he accept the formation in Cyprus of a "national unity" government agreeable to Athens. It was unclear whether Athens wanted such a government to include President Makarios or not.

Condition on Surrender He had notified Athens early last week that he was willing to surrender the arms. But sources said yesterday he had made this conditional on guarantees that no attempt would be made to overthrow him by force.

Archbishop Makarios had feared that Gen. George Grivas, the former Cyprus underground leader, who has been hiding on the island for the last six months, might stage a coup in collusion with the Athens regime.

The deputy foreign minister of Greece yesterday seemed to be trying to ally President Makarios's misgivings. He said: "Athens disapproves of the use of violence and of forceful confrontations in Cyprus. This is addressed to all concerned and applies to everybody without exception."

Grivas Protects Bishops

NICOSIA, March 5 (AP)—Gen. Grivas has placed the three anti-Makarios bishops of the Cyprus church synod under his protection, it was reported here today by the pro-Grivas newspaper, Nea Proti.

The bishops have been under constant attack by pro-Makarios demonstrators since Thursday, when they demanded the archbishop's resignation as president of the republic.

Demonstrators who battered down the door of the bishopric of Kitium in Limassol last Thursday night withdrew hastily when they were confronted by heavily armed civilians. A few hours later, a policeman was shot and wounded while the armed men were leaving the bishopric through a back entrance.

Mr. Mintoff had wanted to bargain directly with Prime Minister Edward Heath, but the British insisted on leaving the actual talks at Defense Ministry level. The Maltese prime minister is expected to meet Mr. Heath tomorrow, although Mr. Heath will not enter the negotiations.

George Gallup

George Gallup said, since every national poll incorrectly predicted that Thomas E. Dewey would defeat Harry Truman for the presidency in 1948. The problem then, he said, was that polling stopped 10 to 14 days before the election and failed to record a last-minute shift of "undecided" voters to Mr. Truman.

Mr. Gallup dismissed as myth the belief of many professional politicians that polls released during a campaign influence the outcome of an election by attracting people to the candidate tagged as the probable winner.

"It would be foolish to argue that no one is influenced by this desire to be with the winner," he said, "and yet it can be stated positively that not one single scientifically controlled study has

shown that a measurable number of people shift their votes because of poll findings in election campaigns."

For each Gallup poll, a small group of people are chosen at random across the country to speak for the millions of voters.

The selection process begins with a list of the 200,000 election districts in the country. An interval is selected—every 20th, 200th or 2,000th district, depending on the size of the poll—and precincts are chosen as they appear on the list in a sequence determined by the selected interval, Mr. Gallup said.

An interviewer is sent to each selected district. Mr. Gallup said the interviewer was instructed to start at a particular point and choose at random every 3d, 13th or 30th dwelling unit, again depending on the size of the poll.

More than 90 percent of the people contacted in a poll usually agree to be interviewed, he added. "People will talk freely if they think an important purpose is being served by giving their views and if they are assured of remaining anonymous."

## Ulster Appalled By Worst Attack

### 2 Dead, 136 Hurt

BELFAST, March 5 (AP)—Security forces today launched a massive search for terrorist guerrillas who blasted a crowded restaurant in the heart of Belfast yesterday, leaving two women dead and 136 persons injured. It was feared that the fatality toll would rise because some among the 27 gravely wounded were said to be near death.

Several victims faced being maimed for life. If they did survive, five persons lost a total of 10 limbs. Three lost one eye each. A number had compound fractures. Some were badly burned.

In all, 77 were rushed to a hospital for emergency treatment. A spokesman at the hospital, the Royal Victoria, said eight operating theaters were in continuous use for six hours.

William Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland, today expressed the widely felt horror and lashed the perpetrators of one of the worst disasters of the 31 months of turmoil in Northern Ireland.

Prayers for the dead and dying were offered in churches of all denominations.

Security forces throughout the province were alerted to hunt for the bombers and a spokesman at the Belfast headquarters warned: "Make no mistake about it, we are determined to catch the perpetrators of this dastardly crime."

IRA Is Blamed

Pelice blamed the underground Irish Republican Army for the blast at the Abercorn restaurant in Castle Lane, a restaurant packed at the time with an estimated 200 mothers and children taking a tea break from afternoon shopping.

But a Dublin spokesman for the nationalist Provisional wing of the IRA denied responsibility for the blast, contending instead that it was the work of Protestant "Unionist extremists."

"This terrible act was undoubtedly the work of Unionist extremists who fear that their position of privilege is now seriously threatened," the spokesman said.

Irish Republican Premier Jack Lynch launched a bitter attack today at those responsible for the bombing and urged the IRA in the name of Ireland to desist from further violence, Reuters reported.

Speaking to a meeting of his ruling Fianna Fail party, Mr. Lynch said the tragedy had filled all Irish people with horror and shame.

"These inhuman people seem incapable of comprehending that no ideal justifies such wanton and indiscriminate killing, not only in the eyes of Irish men and women but in the eyes of the world," he said.

A spokesman for the Sinn Fein,

political voice of the IRA's other wing, the extreme leftist Official IRA, said in Dublin: "We have consistently condemned attacks upon civilian installations, and we would very strongly condemn this one."

A hospital surgeon said it was "the most dreadful night since the troubles started."

The two dead—Anne Frances Owens, 22, and a 21-year-old friend, Janet Bertram—brought to 253 Northern Ireland's toll of lives in the 31 months of strife.

Miss Owens had recovered only recently from head injuries inflicted in an explosion last August at the Belfast head-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Moscow Television Presents A Bleak Picture of Life in U.S.

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 5 (UPI)—Moscow television showed an hour-long documentary about the United States last week, titled "America—Autumn '71."

Financed entirely by Soviet cameramen, it provided a revealing example of the picture of the United States that the controlled Soviet media are seeking to present less than three months before President Nixon's planned visit here.

The program, heavy on the negative and light on the positive aspects of U.S. life, appeared to be a part of an effort to counteract any elation that the average Russian might feel at the prospects of a Soviet-U.S. rapprochement.

The viewer gained impressions of a nation beset with social injustice, economic problems and political extremism. There were actually no scenes of people at work or at play.

In the words of Valentin Zorin, the Soviet commentator who provided most of the narration, the film took Soviet viewers to "official Washington, the whirl of New York streets, the melting towns of Appalachia and the domain of fascist Gov. George Wallace of Alabama."

It was also intended to provide glimpses of "the corridors of power in the Senate, the hotels of the unemphatic, the offices of Wall Street businessmen and of the antiwar movement."

A Model to Follow

The absence of economic scenes was particularly striking because the United States is often presented here as a country of efficient production and advanced technology that might bear emulation in some areas. Moreover, industrial activities and construction projects are normally a key element of Soviet television fare.

In one of the few such scenes and one of the few complimentary remarks in the program, Mr. Zorin said "Americans build fast and they build well" as he provided a shot of the World Trade Center towers in downtown Manhattan.

In the first half of "America—Autumn '71," three resident Soviet correspondents took the viewer on tours of New York neighborhoods.

Tommas Klenchenko of Pravda was the guide through Greenwich Village, which he described as "a place where people don't think about wealth, but about the meaning of life."

He stopped at a novelty store and, with a straight face, read

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)







Democratic Primary

# Polls Show Muskie Losing Strength on Eve of N.H. Vote

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 5 (AP)—The New Hampshire primary campaign entered the home stretch today with indications that the Granite State's voters, who have a history of cutting down candidates, are all undecided whom to victimize this year.

With President Nixon apparently assured a handsome victory over two challengers on the Republican side of the ballot, a copyrighted Boston Globe poll, completed Friday, showed the Democratic voters uncertain about how they will mark their ballots Tuesday.

The poll indicated that the sharp falloff in the strength of



PLAYING HIS CARDS RIGHT—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, pondering cribbage hand in Manchester, N.H.

outworked and outperformed their Muskie rivals in the past few weeks.

Sen. McGovern has also forced the issue, backing Sen. Muskie into tonight's debate and now applying pressure on him so far without success, to follow Sen. McGovern's example in disclosing his campaign contributors.

In the last three days Sen. McGovern has spoken of a "surge" of support that might make the race a "cliffhanger," but to others voter opinion seems more to be sagging than surging.

In any event, Sen. McGovern has evidently moved into a position to achieve his minimum goal of a "strong second-place showing" in an area of presumed Muskie strength.

"The other three campaigns—for Mayor Yorty, Sen. Harke and write-in candidate Rep. Mills—remain enigmatic, because none of the three men has established himself in the minds of the voters here as a serious candidate for president.

## U.S. Postal Service Sees Rise In International Mail Fraud

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—International mail fraud is a growing problem, the U.S. Commerce Department has warned.

U.S. companies, the department said, are being billed out of millions of dollars a year by illicit operators abroad who mail out fraudulent bills for listing in trade directories or use similar techniques to gain payments for unneeded services.

James Robertson, a U.S. Postal Service official, said that his agency is receiving 50 to 60 complaints a day from businessmen who have received such fraudulent solicitations.

The Commerce Department called attention to the problem in an article in the current issue of "Commerce Today," a government publication.

A typical mail fraud scheme, according to Mr. Robertson, is a solicitation in the form of a bill from a firm posing as an advertising agency in a foreign country, requesting payment for a listing

## U.S. Citizens' Group Formed To Support 2 Munich Radios

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters)—A group of prominent citizens are to launch a campaign to avert closure of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the U.S.-sponsored stations that broadcast to the Soviet Union and East Europe.

A move in Congress to cut off funds for the two Munich-based stations threatens to force them off the air within the next few months.

The 55-member bipartisan movement to maintain the broadcasts while their effectiveness is being reviewed is led by former Under Secretary of State George Ball, who will open the campaign at a press conference tomorrow.

Other founding members of the

## Daughter Says Nixon Backs Female Rights

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 5 (AP)—Julie Nixon Eisenhower says that her father, President Nixon, is a backer of a long-pending constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

"He's for it," she reported in an interview, adding that "I just went right to the source and said, 'Where do you stand on the equal rights amendment?' He's for it."

Since his election, Mr. Nixon has not made a statement on behalf of the amendment, which is before the Senate.

# Turks Assail Britain Over 14-Year-Old

## Hit 'Meddling' in Case Of Boy Drug Peddler

ISTANBUL, March 5 (AP)—Turkey lashed back angrily today at what it called Britain's "meddling" in the case of Timothy Davy, the 14-year-old English boy sentenced to six years in prison for selling drugs.

Sources close to Premier Nihat Erim said he had decided to cancel a stopover in London on his way to the United States late this month.

A top Erim aide said the premier was infuriated by what he considered "insult" to Turkey over the case. It had aroused a storm of protest in the British press, which termed the sentence "monstrous."

The British Embassy in Ankara, which has been in contact with the Turkish government over Davy, said today it had "no knowledge" of the stopover. Mr. Erim had apparently planned to make in Britain before the deterioration in relations.

Points at Ireland

A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement said that if Britain is so concerned about humanitarianism it should stop the "barbaric slaughter" of young people in Northern Ireland.

The statement said comments by British politicians and editors criticizing the sentence were "damaging the legal possibilities for reduction of the sentence."

Government sources said the case is turning into a major problem in Turkish-British relations.

Turkey, which was subject to humiliating legal agreements with the Western powers in the days of the late Ottoman Empire, is touchy to any interference with its often antiquated legal system.

"If people still do not understand that Turkey will not allow itself to be treated in 19th-century style, let them look at our history," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

Turn for Worse

Turkish press reaction to the Davy case, until now mildly curious and even sympathetic, took a turn for the worse today when the mass-circulation Hurriyet accused British journalism of staging "a theatrical production" to its treatment of Mrs. J. J. Davy, the boy's mother.

Mrs. Davy visited Timothy in prison yesterday. British newsmen crowded around her after the visit.

Hurriyet said Mrs. Davy made a tape recording of Timothy crying and distributed it to the press.

Mrs. Davy said in reply today that the tape recorder she was carrying contained a recording of "Tim's brothers" and sisters' greetings. The recorder had no microphone, she said, and besides she was not allowed to take it into the interview room.

## Informers Tells Of Kissinger 'Kidnap' Details

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 5 (AP)—An anti-war priest Philip Berrigan agreed with him that a plan to kidnap presidential adviser Henry Kissinger could not be accomplished without a gun and suggested "we should use blanks instead of loaded bullets."

"I told Philip Berrigan I was sure I could obtain a gun to use in the kidnapping if it was requested of me," the government's chief witness testified Friday before the conspiracy trial of Father Berrigan and six others recessed for the weekend.

He quoted Father Berrigan as describing the kidnap scheme, allegedly outlined in a letter from another defendant, as "brilliant" but acknowledged it "opens the door to murder."

Douglas, on the stand for the prosecution for the fifth day, said the priest proposed the Kissinger plan "be carried out after the destruction" of tunnels that carry heat to federal buildings in Washington.

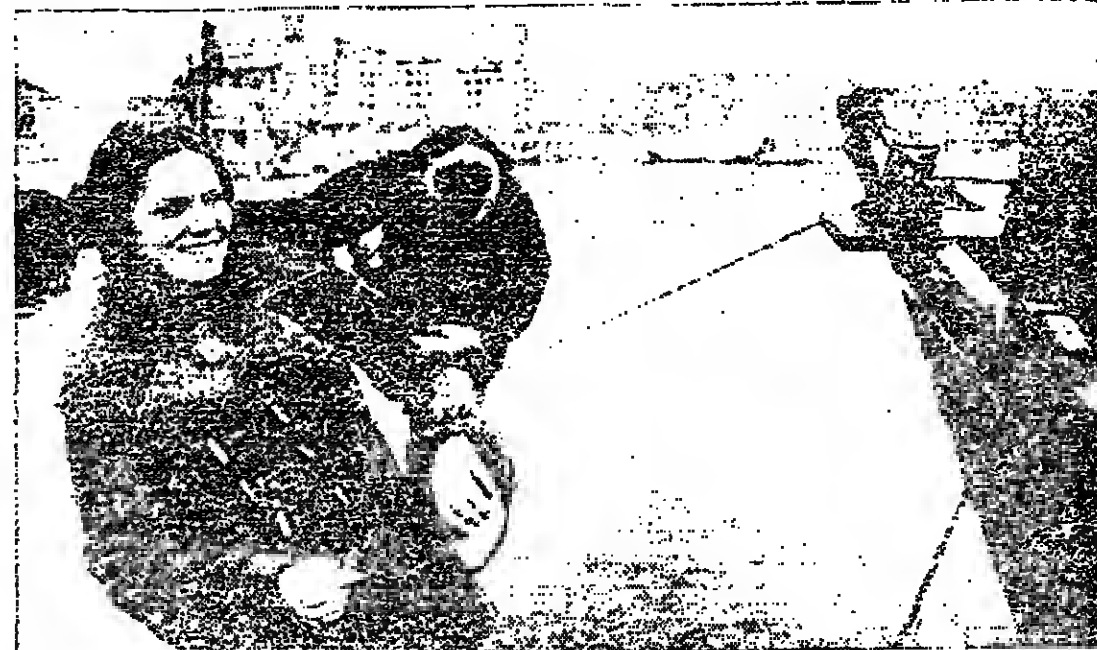
## Court Voids Ban On U.S. Pension For Alger Hiss

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI)—A three-judge federal court ruled Friday that the U.S. government must pay a pension to Alger Hiss, a State Department official convicted of perjury in 1950 during an investigation of Communism.

The judges ruled unconstitutional the "Hiss Act" passed by Congress in 1954, which was intended to prevent his receiving a pension for government service. The court said the act amounted to punishment for acts committed before it was passed, a type of legislation forbidden by the Constitution.

Under the ruling, which may be appealed by the Justice Department, Hiss will receive about \$5,000 in cash pension benefits and about \$80 dollars a month in the future.

Hiss, 67, is a printing salesman and lives in New York. He was convicted of falsely testifying that he had not passed State Department documents to Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist party member who testified against him during congressional hearings.



INADVERTENTLY INVOLVED—16-year-old Lisa Albert and her pet gibbon, Edward, both of whom helped rescue drug suspect Marcel Boucan from drowning last week.

## Pet Ape and U.S. Girl Saved Drugs Suspect In Marseilles Harbor

MARSEILLES, March 5 (AP)—Alerted by distress noises from her small, pet ape, a 16-year-old American girl helped save a man from drowning—not knowing that he is thought to be one of the world's biggest smugglers of narcotics and that he was trying to escape arrest.

Lisa Albert of Eaton, Ohio, learned only yesterday that the man was Marcel Boucan, 57. She saved him after French customs officials raided his shrimp boat here and made the largest known haul of heroin. Valued at more than \$100 million in street sales, it was concealed in the hull of the boat.

Lisa is traveling the world with her mother and stepfather, Barbara and Ray Evans, and her brother Todd, 18, on a junk the family built in Bangkok. The junk is moored in the port here.

Edward, the family's pet Thai gibbon, woke Lisa early last Tuesday morning with distress noises. Looking through a porthole, Lisa saw a man struggling in the water.

He Is Pulled Out

Mr. Evans and Todd, alerted by the girl, pulled the man out and called the police. "He was only semi-conscious and mumbling incoherently and collapsed completely when we got him onto the quay," Lisa said yesterday. "His eyes were glazed and he looked horrible."

Boucan tried to struggle back into the water and Todd Albert



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**GUESS WHO?—Gov. George Wallace** of Alabama, running for Democratic presidential nomination in Florida primary, wearing Seminole jacket and headress after "roasting" at Circus Saints and Sinners club rally in Miami Beach Saturday.

## U.S. Diplomat Held Guilty of Manslaughter

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 5 (AP)—A former U.S. chargé d'affaires in Equatorial Guinea was found guilty Friday of manslaughter in the slaying of his aide in the embassy there and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Alfred J. Erdos, 47, a 30-year veteran of the U.S. Foreign Service, was accused of killing aide Donald J. Leahy, 47, on Aug. 30 in a quarrel over a homosexual act.

Defense lawyers contended Erdos was innocent because he was insane at the time of the slaying. Judge Lewis gave 47-year-old Erdos the maximum sentence for manslaughter after the verdict was read. Erdos remained free on his personal recognizance pending an appeal of the verdict.

In closing arguments, U.S. Attorney Brian P. Gettings accused Erdos of feigning insanity and of lying on the witness stand.

Defense lawyer Aubrey Daniel devoted most of his closing argument to a review of diplomatic cables sent by Erdos in the two weeks before the slaying. He said they showed the slow deterioration of Erdos's mind under pressure.

Erdos testified earlier that he stabbed Mr. Leahy while holding him prisoner in the vault of the embassy at Santa Isabel. Erdos denied he was a homosexual and said he believed Leahy was a Communist agent. He said he was giving that information to U.S. officials in Ghana when Leahy bolted from the vault.

## New York Court Jails Radio Aide In Contempt Case

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI)—Edwin Goodman, general manager of radio station WBAI, was jailed for 30 days Friday for contempt of court because he refused to give the prosecutors' of fire tapes made at a prison during a riot. The station was also fined \$250.

Attorneys for WBAI had argued that state law exempted news media from contempt citations for refusing to turn over such materials because they constituted confidential news sources.

State Supreme Court Justice Gerald C. Cullen, however, ruled that the tapes were no longer privileged material because they had been broadcast.

The Manhattan district attorney's office wanted the tapes for use in the trial of seven men charged in a four-day disturbance at the Manhattan House of Detention for Men in October, 1970.

The case was one of the first of the state's "newsman's privilege" statute.



## Ex-Head of Uranium Industry of Czechs Flees Jail to West

By Henry Kamm  
PARIS, March 5 (NYT).—The former head of the Czechoslovak uranium industry, which accounted for about a fifth of Soviet needs in the strategic element, has escaped from a Prague prison and found refuge in the West.

The official, Karel Bocek, spent his first six months in the West inognito because he had indications that Czechoslovak agents were searching for him and because he did not want to endanger members of his family still in Czechoslovakia. He had been charged with sabotage because of a strike in the uranium mines after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968.

In an interview, the official,

whose rank was equivalent to deputy minister, said he had learned that his father and brother had been arrested and friends were being interrogated and perhaps imprisoned.

"My family had nothing to do with my escape," Mr. Bocek said, "and I must say so to try to help my father and brother."

Mr. Bocek, 48, said he had learned that his father, who is 71, was arrested last October after receiving a medal for 50 years' membership in the Communist party, which he joined at its founding. The younger Bocek joined the party in 1945, when he was liberated from a death cell in a Nazi concentration camp.

A wiry and energetic man who

speaks in a soft voice, Mr. Bocek jumped through a window in the prosecutor general's wing of Prague Prison in Prague last July 6. He had been held at another prison in Prague since the preceding September.

He said that while he supported the uranium mine strike, which was called under the motto "not a gram for the occupiers," and lasted eight days, he did not organize it. All Czechoslovak uranium except for minute quantities for experimental purposes is exported to the Soviet Union.

The deeper reason for his arrest, he maintained, was his attempt to free the uranium industry from what he considered a colonial relationship with the Soviet Union.

Attempt for Independence

His account of the Soviet-Czechoslovak relations in the uranium industry, which he disclosed an attempt, resisted by the Russians, to attain economic independence two years before the reforms that caused the Soviet-led invasion.

Mr. Bocek, who began work at the Jachymov Mine in 1951, rose to technical director of the industry in 1960 and became director-general in 1968, said that his own career showed how the Soviet Union dominated it.

Until he became technical director, the holder of that post, the most important because the director-general was always a Communist dignitary with no other qualifications, had always been a Russian. He was named, he said, because by 1960 the Jachymov Mine, until then the most productive, was heading toward depletion and the future of uranium mining in Czechoslovakia looked dim.

Pitman Field Discovers  
After his appointment, however, the Pitman field about 40 miles from Prague was discovered to hold rich deposits and was put into production.

The Soviet Union treated Czechoslovakia like a colony, Mr. Bocek said, because it took out more than 90 percent of the ore in unprocessed form, allowing only 4 to 6 percent of the poorest to go into the first step of refining in Czechoslovakia.

Furthermore, he said, the Russians took all possible measures to prevent the Czechoslovaks from developing their own nuclear power, although he and officials in Prague agreed in 1966 that it was necessary for the country's economic future.

Purchases From France  
When apprised of the project, Mr. Bocek said, the Soviet Union made its hostile plain. When Prague made an initial purchase

of equipment and technology from France in 1967, Alexander Churina, first deputy minister of medium industry, the Soviet ministry in charge of atomic matters, hastened to Czechoslovakia and promised technical aid.

At the same time the minister told the Czechoslovaks not to produce their own nuclear fuel and offered to sell Soviet fuel. The offer was declined, Mr. Bocek said.

When construction of an experimental nuclear-fuel plant began at Zbratelav, outside Prague, Soviet officials accused Mr. Bocek of his superior of preparing to undermine the socialist community and intending to sell nuclear fuel to the West.

After the reform leadership under Alexander Dubcek came to power early in 1968, Mr. Bocek intensified the effort by reaching preliminary agreement with Canada and making some contacts with Westinghouse for the construction of independent nuclear-power plants. The occupation ended the program.

After Mr. Bocek's dismissal in October, 1969, it was announced that the Soviet Union would deliver atomic power plants to Czechoslovakia and supply the fuel.

"It was announced as though the Soviet Union was doing Czechoslovakia a great favor," Mr. Bocek said, "but I would never have signed this. Our children will condemn us for it some day."

## UN Head Is Due In South Africa

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 5 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrives here tomorrow on a five-day visit to seek a solution to the long dispute between South Africa and the UN over South Africa.

South Africa refuses to pull out of the former German territory it has administered under a League of Nations mandate for 50 years. It also rejected a World Court ruling last year that its presence was illegal.

Mr. Waldheim is coming here from Vienna, his home, where he has been on a four-day visit.

## Turkish Liner Sinks

ISTANBUL, March 5 (Reuters).—The Turkish cruise ship *Marmara* caught fire and sank in the Golden Horn today. There were no casualties. The 6,342-ton ship had been anchored for routine maintenance work.



MIX-UP—German woman detective holding little 3-year-old Petra Hellmisch in her arms after the child arrived at Frankfurt airport from Romania yesterday.

## Abducted German Girl Used To Smuggle Romanians Out

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, March 5.—One of the nearest Iron Curtain escape episodes in years ended happily at Frankfurt Airport today when a three-year-old blonde tot stepped out of an airplane coming from Romania.

She was Petra Hellmisch, daughter of a Bochum construction engineer and one of two "victims" of a mad plot by a Romanian refugee to bring her children to freedom.

Petra disappeared with "Aunt Lucie" a week ago. Last Friday, with her mission accomplished, Aunt Lucie gave herself up to police.

Lucie, whose real name is Helene Lazarescu, is a 26-year-old Romanian who escaped from her Communist homeland a year ago after "tearing a passport from a German tourist. It worked so well, she decided to try the same gimmick and get her two children and her brother out."

That worked too. But it took a little time.

First she made friends with the Hellmisch family through the 11-year-old daughter, who lived in an old people's home where the refugee worked. They got so friendly that the Hellmisches gave her Petra's passport, then handed over Petra herself for a visit last weekend.

When the Hellmisches went back to collect Petra, both she

## Obituaries

### State Dept. Aide Herbert Feis, Won Pulitzer History Prize

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Herbert Feis, 78, former academic economist and government adviser who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1961 for his history of the Potsdam conference, "Between War and Peace," died Thursday at a residential hotel in Winter Park, Fla.

Noted for his series of books on American foreign policy from the 1930s to the 1950s—a period in which he served first as a State Department adviser then as a War Department adviser—Mr. Feis was hailed by many other historians of this era for his thorough research and the analysis he was able to bring to the witness to many of the events.

In a review of his 1970 book on the beginnings of the cold war, "From Trust to Terror," Arthur Schlesinger Jr. said the 10 volumes written by Mr. Feis "provide the best semiconsecutive record of the extraordinary years in which America awakened from isolationism and pursued, at first cautiously and selectively, then resolutely, a course of global interventionism."

James S. Hunt

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 5 (NYT).—James S. Hunt, 74, a former ovenshop leader and leading salesman who became one of Florida's big land developers, died Tuesday.

Mr. Hunt spent the last 25 years of his life in creating Greater Fort Lauderdale, establishing the Galt Ocean Mile and Coral Ridge areas of the city and laying the groundwork for the 20-square-mile city of Coral Springs.

"I bought the American River," Mr. Hunt once said, "for four times the amount Spain originally paid for all of Florida."

Served in RAF

Born in Detroit, the son of a builder-contractor, Mr. Hunt was orphaned while a schoolboy, and began his business career as a newsboy, car polisher and hushy. He joined the British Royal Flying Corps in 1915 and emerged from World War I as a major, with decorations from Britain, France and Russia.

Returning to Detroit, Mr. Hunt became the protégé of William S. Knudsen, the automotive leader, then with Henry Ford, and became a Ford dealer. Later he left Ford with Mr. Knudsen, and became a Chevrolet dealer.

Expanding his Highlands Chevrolet dealerships into the largest

in the nation, Mr. Hunt originally published the Blue Book of general used-car market report. Meanwhile he graduated from Detroit College of Law and entered as a sideline radio station WJLB in Detroit and a Great Lakes cruise line, George Ray.

In World War II, Mr. Hunt joined the Coast Guard and became a small-boat landing craft commander, serving in the invasions of Sicily and Salerno, and emerging with the Silver Star as a rear admiral.

After the war he sold his car dealerships in Detroit and moved to Florida, where he got into real estate.

Otis Lee Wiese

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—Otis Lee Wiese, 67, former editor and publisher of *McCall's* magazine and a former director and vice-president of the *McCall* Corp., died Thursday at the University Club here, where he was living.

A publishing legend for years because of his sudden elevation to editor in chief at *McCall's* at the age of 22 in 1927, only a year after he graduated from the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Wiese was with the magazine 31 years until a 1958 dispute with one of the new owners of the corporation.

His last job, in 1967, was director of publications for the United Nations Association, a private nonprofit group that does research and educational work concerned with United States participation in the United Nations.

Erna Sack

WIESBADEN, West Germany March 5 (AP).—Erna Sack, 69, the coloratura soprano, died last week, friends of the family said today.

Dubbed "the German night ingale" because of her effortless high C, she performed in almost every prominent opera house in the world.

Richard Church

CRANBROOK, England, March 5 (AP).—Richard Church, 73, poet, novelist and vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature, died at his home here yesterday.

A prolific writer, Mr. Church published his first work, a volume of poetry, "Flood of Life," in 1911. His last, a collection of essays, "A Harvest of Mushrooms," appeared two years ago.

Kurt R. Grossman

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Kurt R. Grossman, 74, Berlin-born journalist and former president of the German League of Human Rights, died Thursday of a heart attack in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he was vacationing from his New York home.

Mr. Grossman came to the United States as a refugee from Germany in 1933 and worked with the World Jewish Congress and the Jewish Agency.

Since the inception of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Grossman had worked toward reconciliation between the Jewish people and the Bonn government.

### Syrian Ex-Leader Slain in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 5 (AP).—Gen. Mohammed Omran, former vice-premier and interior minister of Syria, was assassinated yesterday in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, police reported.

A man and a woman entered Gen. Omran's house and shot him with automatic weapons, police said. The killers fled before police arrived.

The general, 50, was a leader of the 1963 coup which brought the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party to power. He was banished following an interparty feud shortly before a bloody coup Feb. 21, 1966. Two years ago he moved to Tripoli, a stronghold of Lebanese Ba'athists and exiled Syrian Ba'athists.

### Calif. Aide Berates Death Row Abolition

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5 (UPI).—California's attorney general, Friday to reconsider a decision outlawing the death penalty, accusing it of usurping legislative functions and eroding the constitutional separation of powers.

The court's Feb. 19 decision that capital punishment is cruel and unusual was based on conditions that the courts themselves brought about through the appellate review, Attorney General Evelle Younger said.

The decision, despite the court's denials, amounted to a ruling on a federal question which should be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Younger said.

### Pioneer-10 Course Called Near-Perfect

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., March 5 (Reuters).—Pioneer-10 was reported on a near perfect course through space today on its 22-month journey to Jupiter.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials said the spacecraft's speed had increased from more than 31,000 miles an hour since launching Thursday to about 30,500—almost exactly as predicted. The scientists said the course appeared to be close to perfect, with a small correction scheduled for Tuesday.

## INTERNATIONAL FILM TV-FILM AND DOCUMENTARY MARKET

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1972

• The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS" Moscow, 6-26 September, 1972

• International Exhibition "MODERN ELECTROTECHNICAL EQUIPMENT" Moscow, 12-26 July, 1972

1973

• International Exhibition "ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL SERVICE AND REPAIR OF CARS AND EQUIPMENT FOR THESE PURPOSES" Moscow, May-June, 1973

• International Exhibition "MACHINERY EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS FOR TIMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1973

1974

• International Exhibition "PUBLIC HEALTH, MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS" Moscow, May-June, 1974

• The 3rd International Exhibition "CHEMISTRY" Moscow, August-September, 1974

1975

• International Exhibition "COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT" Moscow, May-June, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES FOR MECHANIZATION OF DESIGNING, TECHNICAL AND OFFICE WORK" Moscow, August-September, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "MODERN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR FISH SEA PRODUCTS CATCHING AND PROCESSING" Leningrad, July-August, 1975

• The 2nd International Exhibition "BUILDING AND ROAD-MAKING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANIZATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND ERECTION" Moscow, July, 1975

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## SPAIN

### FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS TO BE HELD IN SPAIN DURING 1972

March 4-12 BILBAO  
VII SPANISH BIENNIAL OF THE MACHINE-TOOL  
Terco de Begoña, 2. Apdo. 468

March 8-12 ELDA  
XI INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA)  
(I Edition Autumn-Winter Fashions)  
Av. Chapí (Palacio Ferial)

March 16-26 PALMA DE MALLORCA  
OFFICIAL FAIR OF SAMPLES, CRAFTSMANSHIP AND TOURISM (FOMAT)  
Excmo. Ayuntamiento

April 7-16 VALENCIA  
VIII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF CERAMICS, GLASS AND DECORATIVE ARTS  
Apartado 476

April 8-16 ZARAGOZA  
VI INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY (FIRMA 72)  
Palacio Ferial, Gran Via

April 8-17 VALENCIA  
VII MONOGRAPHIC FAIR OF THE ARTS IN METAL  
Apartado 476

April 15-30 SEVILLA  
XII IBEROAMERICAN SAMPLES FAIR  
Pabellón del Perú, Jardines de San Telmo

April 16-26 BARCELONA  
INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL EXHIBITION OF PACKAGING AND ITS PRINTING (GRAPHIS-PACK)  
M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque de Montjuich

April 22 BARCELONA  
V INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

May 6-16 VALENCIA  
I INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Apartado 476

May 13 MADRID  
IX INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR  
Av. Portugal s/n

June 3-13 BARCELONA  
XL OFFICIAL AND INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR (FOIM)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

July 1-12 BILBAO  
VII INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Terco de Begoña, 2. Apdo. 468

August 13-31 SAN SEBASTIAN  
IX ELEGANCE SHOW  
Oquendo, 18

September 10-14 ELDA  
INTERNATIONAL FAIR OF SHOES AND RELATED INDUSTRIES (FICIA)  
(II Edition Spring-Summer Fashions)  
Av. Chapí, Palacio Ferial

September 14-17 VALENCIA  
VI SPANISH FAIR OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FASHIONS  
Apartado 476

September 16-26 LERIDA  
XI NATIONAL FAIR OF AGRICULTURE AND FRUITS OF SAN MIGUEL  
Chalet Campos Eliseos, Apartado 106

October 2-8 BARCELONA  
XII READY-MADE CLOTHING SHOW  
(II Edition Spring-Summer Fashions)  
Avda. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

October 3-15 ZARAGOZA  
XXXII OFFICIAL AND NATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR  
Gran Via, Palacio Ferial

October 14-22 BARCELONA  
X PHOTO, SOUND AND ELECTRONICS SHOW (SONIMAG)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

October 14-23 VALENCIA  
IX SPANISH FURNITURE FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKING MACHINERY SHOW  
Pl. Alfonso el Magnánimo, 13

October 20-30 MURCIA  
XI INTERNATIONAL CANNING AND FOOD FAIR  
Av. José Antonio, 11

October 6-15 MADRID  
TECHNICAL APPLIED CHEMISTRY FAIR (EXPOPLASTICA)  
Juan de la Cierva, 3

November 10-19 MADRID  
XII MONOGRAPHIC SAMPLES FAIR AND INTERNATIONAL OFFICE MACHINERY FAIR (SIMO)  
Palacio Exposiciones Cámara oficial de Comercio

November 16-26 BARCELONA  
XII INTERNATIONAL HOTEL EQUIPMENT AND NATIONAL HOME, DECORATION AND GASTRONOMIC EXHIBITION (HOGA-ROTEL-12)  
Av. M<sup>a</sup> Cristina, Parque Montjuich

Comisaria General de Ferias  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE



## 3-Day Visit Ends

## Mujib Leaves Russia Bearing Pledges of Aid in Rebuilding

MOSCOW, March 5 (Reuters).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bangladesh prime minister, left for Dhaka today after a three-day visit to Russia to obtain pledges of Soviet aid to rebuild his country's war-torn economy and communications.

He was on his first official visit outside the Indian subcontinent since he became prime minister in December after the Indo-Pakistani conflict from which his state was born.

A joint communiqué published here last night said the Soviet Union had agreed to help Bangladesh in reconstructing its industry, railways, merchant marine and fisheries.

The two states also emphasized that a genuine political settlement of the subcontinent could only be achieved between the states concerned without "outside interference."

The cash value of Kremlin aid for Bangladesh was not revealed.

## Bhutto Is Seeking Accord With Two Pakistani Parties

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, March 5 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto began talks yesterday with leaders of the National Awami party and Jamiat Ulama e Islam parties.

The two parties, which have majorities in the Frontier and Baluchistan Provinces, have formed a united front.

Khan Wali Khan, Awami leader, told reporters that the talks were moving satisfactorily and that questions of having an independent permanent constitution, the summoning of the national and provincial assemblies and the lifting of martial law were discussed.

The talks follow President Bhutto's broadcast to the nation on March 3, in which he said that he was prepared to negotiate with the parties.

The negotiations have been demanding the lifting of martial law before the convening of the provincial assemblies, scheduled for March 23.

## Cites Pakistan Events

## Mrs. Gandhi Warns a Rally That 'Danger of War Lurks'

NEW DELHI, March 5.—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi warned Indians today that "the recent developments" in Pakistan show that "the danger of war is still lurking along our borders."

She was addressing an election rally at Noida, a suburb of Delhi which goes to the polls Saturday.

She did not spell out "the recent developments." It was her first public reaction to events in Pakistan Friday, in which military commanders were changed. Official and political circles here believe that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's broadcast speech Friday that he wanted to build "the finest fighting machine in Asia" and his warning that "the danger of war is still lurking along our borders" could diminish the chances of any early peace talks between India and Pakistan.

Top officials declare in private that the chances of another confrontation have suddenly grown. Mrs. Gandhi warned her listeners against "slight and sluggishness." She appealed to the people to vote her party to power, saying that past records have shown it alone can ensure stability in the country.

At another rally, Mrs. Gandhi said the reference to Kashmir in the Sino-American joint commu-

but one of two agreements signed here last Thursday was reported to be worth about \$45 million.

Bangladesh acknowledged Soviet support for the new state in the communiqué, which also contained a veiled rebuke for the United States and China for their pro-Pakistan position during the war.

Russia and Bangladesh noted that the Bangladesh liberation struggle "revealed" with utmost clarity not only the attitude of different states to the just cause of the people of Bangladesh, but also the true friends and foes of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as a new, independent state.

Bangladesh conformed with the Soviet standpoint on other international issues such as Indochina and the Middle East, urging acceptance of the Viet Cong seven-point peace plan and an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories.

## Diplomats Surprised

Diplomatic observers here expressed their surprise that Bangladesh had gone so far in its joint political statements supporting Soviet points of view, considering its declared policy of nonalignment.

Bangladesh sources stressed the warmth of the reception, but Sheikh Mujib was careful to underline his country's independent line, telling television viewers: "We need the aid of our friends throughout the world. But we are prepared to accept it only if no terms are attached to it."

Sheikh Mujib's three-day Moscow talks, which started soon after his arrival here last Wednesday, concentrated mainly on economic matters. The communiqué said the two sides discussed expanding trade on a most-favored-nation basis.

The communiqué said the Soviet Union had agreed to give aid for the construction of a Bangladesh thermal power plant, radio stations, electrical engineering plant and oil and gas exploration.

Russia also said it would help Bangladesh in the reconstruction and development of the merchant marine, sea fisheries and railway transport.

The Soviet Union would also provide helicopters to improve communications.



FUNERAL—Body of Pierre Overney, slain French automobile worker, being carried by his friends Saturday to the Père-Lachaise Cemetery in eastern Paris.

## Islam Decides On Holy War Against Israel

BEIRUT, March 5 (AP).—The 31-nation Islamic foreign ministers' conference unanimously decided yesterday to pool money in a "holy-war fund" for undermining Israel, the Saudi state-run radio reported.

The conference wound up six days of deliberations with strongly worded resolutions denouncing U.S. support of Israel and vowing to bolster Palestinian guerrilla raids against the Jewish state, said the radio.

A resolution prescribed a "jihad" (holy war) as the ultimate weapon for surrounding "Israel's stubborn occupation" of Arab lands. It urged Moslem peoples and governments all over the world to contribute generously to establish the holy-war fund, the radio reported.

The conference was held in the Saudi Red Sea port city of Jidda. The secretary general of the Arab League, Abdel Khalik Hassouna, and a representative of the Palestinian guerrilla groups attended as observers.

Another resolution appealed to major powers to pressure Israel into abiding by the Security Council resolution which calls on it to withdraw its forces from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war.

## Appeal to U.S.

The conference urged the United States to desist from extending any further military and economic backing to Israel.

"Islamic countries should muster a solid front and inflict punitive political and economic measures against Israel," stated the resolutions.

The conference hailed Lebanon and Syria for bolstering the Palestinian guerrillas and pledged "all-out" support to the two Arab countries against the eventuality of armed raids by Israel.

Last week south Lebanon was the scene of a four-day military incursion by Israeli forces, which blasted guerrilla hideouts in four mountain villages.

Subsequently, Israeli warplanes strafed guerrilla strongholds in the Syrian Golan Heights from which the Palestinians had launched mortar and rocket bombardments against Israeli settlements.

The conference condemned Israel for "annexing, Judaizing and disfiguring" the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

## For Peace in Pakistan

After the conference, Jordan's Foreign Minister Abdullah Salah announced that the Islamic conference decided to send a six-man delegation on a peace-making mission to Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Mr. Salah said the delegation will be made up of six foreign ministers, representing the 31 Islamic nations that took part in the Jidda conference.

## Communists Stay Away

## Thousands March to Burial Of Leftist Slain at Paris Plant

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, March 5 (WP).—Extreme leftists yesterday staged their highest show of strength since the 1968 student-worker strikes as tens of thousands marched through Paris on their way to bury a "Maoist" militant killed last week.

Their farewell to Pierre Overney, shot and killed by company security agent Jean-Antoine Tramon, at the nationalized Renault car factory, began at 3 p.m., when his comrades started marching with his red-draped coffin. Mr. Tramon has been charged with voluntary homicide.

Behind a sea of red and black flags, with thousands shouting revolutionary slogans and singing revolutionary songs, the march ended four and a half miles and three hours later at Père-Lachaise Cemetery, one of the holy places of the French left ever since the survivors of the Paris Commune were executed there in 1871.

Police estimated the crowd at 18,000, a conservative figure. A crowd of a half million was claimed by the organizers representing a dozen anarchist, Maoist and Trotskyite groups as well as members of the Socialist and Radical parties.

Conspicuous by their absence were the Communist party and the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor, France's most powerful trade-union federation.

Their boycott was but the latest example of an escalating campaign of hostility against the extreme left in the eight days since Mr. Overney's death.

## Next Year's Elections

The Communists, who this week have started promoting a book recalling their participation in government between 1944 and 1947, are motivated by a desire to score well in next year's general elections against an increasingly scandal-ridden Gaullist government.

Any throwback to the anarchy of 1968, so devoutly hoped for by the extreme left, is it argued, could only hurt the Communists and help the Gaullists. Such indeed was the case when the late Gen. de Gaulle espoused a seemingly hopeless cause and scored an unprecedented victory in the June elections that year.

It was probably the better part of valor for the government to lift the normal ban on funeral processions in the streets. But cynics suggested that the Gaullists were not above enjoying the chance to embarrass the Communists by aiding their arch-enemies on the left.

By the demonstration's very discipline, the extreme left succeeded for the first time in showing the public that it too could eschew violence if it so chose.

## Thousands of Police

Despite thousands of armed and helmeted riot police on duty all along the line of march and at the cemetery, only a brief scuffle involving a dozen anarchists was reported.

But the slogans left no doubt that the extreme leftists will resort to violence unless a dozen of their comrades, arrested at the Renault plant, are released.

## Bar-Lev Joins Israeli Cabinet

JERUSALEM, March 5 (AP).—Haim Bar-Lev, Israel's military chief of staff until January, officially entered politics today as minister of commerce and industry in Premier Golda Meir's cabinet.

The appointment was not unexpected. Lt. Gen. Bar-Lev, 47, is known to be a supporter of Mrs. Meir and the old-guard Socialists in the cabinet.

He has been succeeded as chief of staff by Lt. Gen. David Elazar. The commerce and industry portfolio previously was held by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, who remains in the cabinet.

## Dutch Drop Plan to Release 3 Nazi War Criminals Now

THE HAGUE, March 5 (AP).—The government has dropped a plan for the simultaneous release of the last three Nazi war criminals imprisoned in the Netherlands. But the decision last night held open the possibility of freeing the three individually.

Premier Barend Biesheuvel said the government had taken into account the intensity of emotion among survivors of Nazi persecution. It has also been influenced, he added, by a vote in the lower house of parliament earlier last week against freeing the three men—Ferdinand aus den Punten, 63; Joseph Kotschka, 65; and Franz Fischer, 71.

The announcement, on nationwide television, followed two days of cabinet discussion. The premier admitted that opinions on the release differed in his five-party coalition cabinet, but added that the decision had been unanimous.

## Study Is Set Up

The chances of release for the three war criminals now appear to depend on a commission of experts that the government said will be set up to test their physical and psychological condition. Justice Minister Dries van Agt said the commission would include some representatives of World War II underground organizations.

The government's original plan to release the three was based on unanimous advice from the Dutch Supreme Court. The plan set off widespread protest.

Justice Minister van Agt explained what he called "the dilemma that confronted me" to the demonstrators about.

The large turnout was perhaps also due to the basic feelings of many of the marchers, young and old, who resented both the death of a young worker at the hands of a company guard and the Communists' contempt.

Long before the marchers reached a stretch of empty Paris boulevard, someone had left on the pavement a large red rose with the handwritten note, "You were young, you loved life, they killed you."

## Renault Dealer Bombed

MARSEILLE, March 5 (Reuters).—Young leftists hurled a Molotov cocktail at a Renault car showroom here early today in the ninth attack on premises associated with the company since the shooting of a Maoist demonstrator outside a Renault factory.

Police said the showroom was only slightly damaged.

television viewers. On the one hand, he said, the principles of justice required that "punishment which no longer has sense" should not be indefinitely prolonged. At the same time, he added, ignoring these principles "would save a lot of people a lot of pain."

Aus den Punten was sentenced to death in 1950 for responsibility in the death of 100,000 Dutch Jews at Auschwitz. Kotschka was convicted on charges that included torture of prisoners. Fischer was found guilty of the death of 15,000 Jews.

All three were jailed for life in Breda prison after their death sentences were commuted. Premier Biesheuvel said they might be moved to another institution during the investigation of their condition.

## Design for Parliament Annex Expected to Divide Londoners

LONDON, March 5 (AP).—A design for an extension to London's Houses of Parliament today appeared to have thrust Britain onto the threshold of a great architectural controversy.

A nephew of Sir Basil Spence, the designer of Coventry Cathedral, and a colleague Friday won a competition among 245 British and foreign architects to design an annex to the Parliament building. The designers will receive an £8,000 prize.

The scheme of Robert Spence, 34, and his partner Robin Webster, 32, envisages a rectangular structure suspended from a giant, space grid roof, just across the street from the clocktower alongside Westminster Bridge on the River Thames.

The five floors of offices around a central court would have a roof garden with trees, sleeping cubicles for members of Parliament, a swimming pool, sauna baths and a moving walkway to get lawmakers to votes in chambers inside the main building.

It would provide offices for 450 MPs and their secretaries for a cost of about £27 million. Legislators have complained for years about the cramped conditions of the Houses of Parliament built by Sir Charles Barry in 1860.

The style of the annex already has upset many persons, some

## UN Stymied On Definition Of Aggression

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5 (Reuters).—A United Nations committee has admitted defeat on a question which has eluded the UN throughout its history and the League of Nations before it: the problem of defining aggression.

The 35-member special committee on the question of defining aggression approved on Friday a report recommending that the next General Assembly, opening Sept. 18, resume its search for a definition in 1973.

All the great powers except China are members of the committee.

## New Magazine Set By Norman Cousins

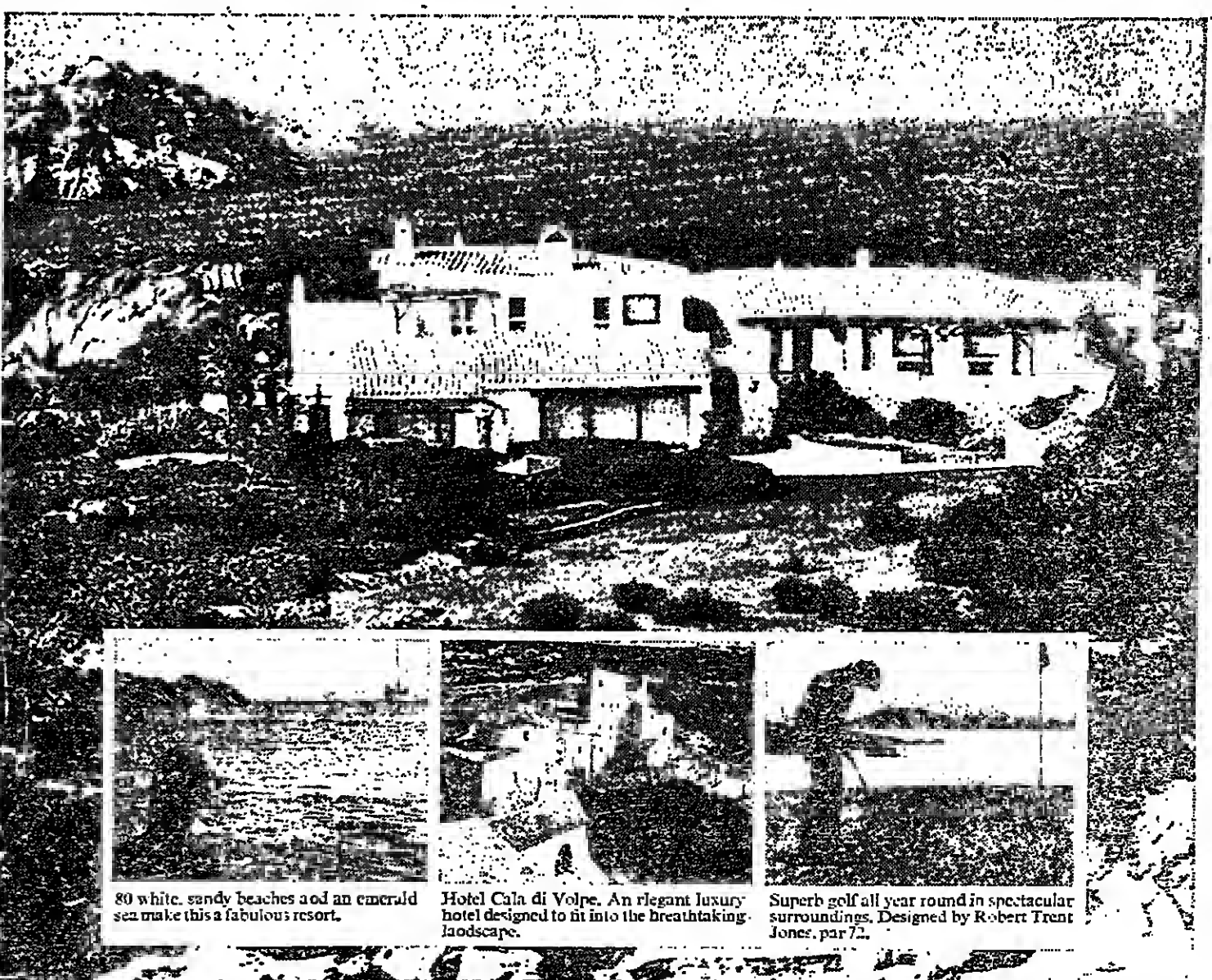
NEW YORK, March 5 (AP).—Norman Cousins, former editor of the Saturday Review, announced last week that he plans to publish a new magazine, World Review, with former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant as a member of its editorial board.

Mr. Cousins said that the new magazine, to be issued every two weeks, would be "concerned with ideas and the arts" and that dominant editorial concerns would be peace, the environment and "the waste of human resources."

## 100,000 Flee Homes In Yugoslav Tremors

TUZLA, Yugoslavia, March 5 (AP).—Two medium-strength earthquakes caused 100,000 persons to flee their homes and spend Friday night outdoors in this city in the industrial zone of central Yugoslavia.

The earthquakes halted production in factories, and coal and salt mines because of power cuts and fears of more tremors. There were no reports of any deaths.



## The Costa Smeralda chosen by people who have the world to choose from

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apart from most other Mediterranean resort developments. Wonderful facilities

Fourth, outstanding care has been taken in providing the facilities needed for fabulous holidays—for example the marina at Porto Cervo is one of the best-equipped in the Mediterranean, and the golf course has been designed by the world's most famous golf architect, Robert Trent Jones.

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The Agents Immobiliaria della Costa Smeralda are the exclusive real estate agents. You will find them most helpful in providing you with information and showing you the choice currently available. Plots of land cost from \$16,000, villas from \$42,000 and apartments from \$22,000.

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# The Thoughts (Perhaps) of Mao, Nixon, Chou, Others...

By Max Frankel

**WASHINGTON (NYT)**—The exhaustion of the China trip seems finally to have spread from the travelers to the rest of the world. The run on sex shops at restaurants about over. The price of Mao buttons is coming down. The jealousy in the House that the Senate leaders alone were invited to make the follow-up journey is subsiding. And the diplomatic fallout, from Seoul to Saigon, has been less than lethal.

What remains, already richly adorned by interpretation, is an artificial Nixon-Chou communiqué, pledging coexistence and staking out rival definitions thereof in relation to Vietnam, Korea and Japan. The most delicate passages deal with Taiwan in a way that allows each side to claim concessions by the other. The Chinese told the Americans to get off their island-yielding ground even by appearing to negotiate this "internal" issue. The President granted the principle of "one China" and promised to withdraw American forces eventually. The Chinese granted the "prospects" of a peaceful settlement between Peking and Taipei. They did.

But the thoughts of the leading participants, and some conspicuous nonparticipants, in reflecting on the event, and its implications remain concealed, like the record of the Nixon-Chou talks itself. Alas, the great voyage cannot be consigned to history without some attempt to divine those thoughts. By distilling some fact and projecting some imagination, it seems reasonable to guess that they run something like this:

## The Thoughts of Chairman Mao

As I have thought before: "How to give tit for tat depends on the situation. Sometimes going to negotiate is tit for tat. Sometimes not going to negotiate is tit for tat." I wish I could have seen the faces on the gang in the Kremlin as they watched the banquet on television. The gang in Tokyo, too!

Nixon is a very shrewd manager of failure. He has failed in the "containment" of the Soviet Union. He has failed in the encirclement of China. The tide of history are forcing retreat from Indochina, from Korea, at the United Nations and in his military spending, and still he presents himself to the world as the tireless seeker

of peace and friendship. That is courageous and astute leadership. For he cannot stand above every battle, the way I do.

How could I ever mistake these Americans for the No. 1 enemy? It is their opportunism that misleads. They do whatever is convenient or necessary with such ideological passion that they frighten everyone into thinking them irrational. Now that they love everything Chinese, we shall have to take care that they do not smother us in the embrace.

It should be easy now to play off the Japanese against the Americans, to pull the rug out from under Chiang Kai-shek. With luck, we shall deny the Russians the influence in Asia they hoped to inherit from the departing Americans. There will be no big-power deals at our expense. And our revolution is secure at last, at least against foreign challenge.

## The Thoughts of President Nixon

Not a bad week's work. We've finally got Vietnam off the front pages and those fellows in Hanoi must be sweating a bit. If only Chou could persuade them to release the prisoners...

I think we've got the Russians in just the right mood now. Imagine my having better relations with Mao than the Kremlin's! They seem very worried about all this in Moscow and their fears of encirclement should yield a fairly good settlement on arms control. In time for my visit.

But the Chinese seem even more worried about the Russians. Mao and Chou were not about to let me leave without a fairly friendly communiqué at the end, even though they knew they weren't going to get Taiwan in less than a generation. What's more, they probably had a bigger political problem about all this than I did. I notice that their hot-head crowd in Shanghai went out of its way to applaud our communiqué. That's quite a shift for those radicals. Not to mention their mentor, Madame Mao, leading the Nixons to a theater party!

Chou En-lai must be the world's best informed statesman. Reminds me of De Gaulle. If he could keep his mental powers and live long enough, he and I could go far in rearranging the Pacific. Never misleads you, like the Japanese. Tough but straight, gracious. It must be tough to have such a passionate old man as Mao watching your every move while trying to bring a country out of the chaos

of that Cultural Revolution. Come to think of it, we have a lot in common.

## The Thoughts of Premier Chou

Perpetual missionaries, these Americans. How can they think that exchanging badminton teams and surgeons is worth a principled surrender on Taiwan? They can't possibly. Obviously they, too, are worried by the Russians and the Japanese and they know that one an impoverished Indonesia, a fumbling, impossible India. They were wrong about us and therefore about Asia for 20 years and with Kissinger's brains and Nixon's courage they turned themselves around.

Oddly, the Republicans have always been wiser in office than out. They were wise to realize that we could no longer afford to keep Mao alive and prepared to bless this new arrangement. They also seemed very well informed on our politics, knowing the sensibilities of the Shanghai radicals, knowing not to expect too much of a country whose bureaucracy has been decimated by internal upheaval.

Now perhaps we can look beyond the Taiwan obsession to our real interest in the world and beyond this constant self-purging and purification toward a decent industrial development. We have much to learn from the West and the Americans are not the British; they will not hurt us now that they have conquered their religious fear of Communism.

And they gave us more on Taiwan than they may know. Chinese are Chinese and our cousins in Taipei will see the handwriting on the wall. They will come around to talk to us before long and the Americans will be pushing them with all the enthusiasm of badminton players.

## The Thoughts of Henry Kissinger

I did it! Twenty years of madness, blindness, war and "Who lost China?" and "Rumbling dogs of imperialism" and in 20 hours with Chou in the Jiji hotel, everything thawed. We are very clearly both subordinates, but we did it, sensing the drift of history and its imperatives.

It is odd now to see friends itching to organize a political campaign on "Who lost Taiwan?" Actually, if we had proposed such a

vague and gradual formula for ultimate withdrawal for Vietnam we would now be accused of having devised a formula for perpetual involvement. Chou knows we cannot give him Taiwan and that it is time to move to more serious business. And the President now knows that we have all been paranoid about the Chinese—they care much more for their principles and their dignity than for conquest. The war against them in Korea could have been avoided. The Indians were more to blame in their war with China. And we had no business getting involved in the Taiwan affair. If the Russians had not been so blind and insensitive in handling the Chinese, we would never have found our opportunity, but the Russians lack subtlety with everyone.

## The Thoughts of President Chiang

It was good while it lasted and all is not lost if we play it right. The Americans can afford to sell us out, but they cannot afford the charge of opportunism at the expense of friends and allies in general. We shall be able to remain independent and safe, or to trade upon the dwindling American presence for the best of both worlds.

## The Thoughts of Premier Sato

The choice, basically, is between a Russia that has always done damage to Japan and an erratic America that consumes our trade and provides our essential defense. There is no choice. The Chinese will use the American link against us, to play upon the nerves of our people. But if they really wish to develop as a nation, they need us as much as we fear them. We will do better business in China than the Americans.

## The Thoughts of Comrade Brezhnev

Stay calm. The Americans are young and foolish. They will learn, when they have had our experience, what wild men these Chinese can be. Genuine Communists may yet emerge in Peking after this self-appointed Mao departs. Meanwhile, we are not doing badly in India and Indochina and Japan and Central Europe. Realism in Washington may be just as profitable and far less dangerous than idealism. But what mischief did they really agree on? Can we really match the cooking in Peking?

## The Clifford Irving Case

# One Man's Friendship, Scoop, Suspicion

By Robert Kirsch

**LOS ANGELES**—January, 1972, according to my horoscope, was supposed to be a month of great upheavals and strange events. It's enough to make you believe in astrology.

Until the evening of Jan. 3 of this year, I didn't even know about the purported "Autobiography of Howard R. Hughes," assembled, compiled or written by Clifford Irving. On that night I was in Geneva with my family, having just returned from Zermatt, where the skiing was so-so. (In mystery stories that kind of detail is essential.)

John Goldman, the Los Angeles Times's man in New York, called me and said that there was a great stir about a book reputed to be the real autobiography of "Howard R. Hughes" (from oow on I always write that name in quotes; you can guess why) by Clifford Irving, who claimed to have gotten to the real Hughes and spent 100 hours taping his reminiscences.

Clifford Irving? He was a friend of mine, and for the first time in 10 years—I had seen him the previous June, when he and a companion-writer, Richard Siskind, met me and my wife for dinner here.

Irving said he was working on a book about "American Billionaires: Hunt, Getty and Howard Hughes." Siskind, who looks like a chubby, San Francisco, was his "research assistant." Irving said he was a bit depressed because he had had no luck contacting Howard Hughes.

Now back to Geneva and the telephone. John Goldman asked me about Cliff and whether I thought he was capable of a gigantic hoax. I said I didn't think so. What I knew of him, which was little enough, was that he was pleasant, engaging, a fair novelist, ambitious and a bit self-promoting in subtle ways (no unusual trait for a free-lance writer). I knew little about his private life and his activities. But the statement to me that he had no luck contacting "Hughes" seemed very significant in light of his claims about the book.

Two hours later, John called again and said the Times would like me to go to Ibiza, find Cliff.

get him to let me read the manuscript and the sources. He gave me a list of questions, filled me in on the background and it was foreign-correspondent time.

I found Irving's *finca* easily enough. The cab driver knew immediately that he was the tall American driving the big Mercedes who lived on the San Jose road. Clifford was on his way to get some medicine for his youngest son, Barney, and we drove to a pharmacy together. When you meet someone under those circumstances, it is difficult to think of boxes and com games.

I let him know immediately that I was there as a newspaperman and told him the object of my visit was to read the manuscript and the sources. He disagreed that information, while I asked him the big question. Why, if he had already contacted "Hughes" and had had interviews before I saw him in June, did he tell me that he was now log on an "American billionaire" book and had had no luck contacting "Hughes"? He shrugged, smiled a little, boy's smile and said that he had hated to mislead me, but the project was so top-secret that he had evolved that cover story to explain his tracks.

Finally, Irving let me read the manuscript and transcript and all the "letters" and the rest, under the condition I described in my article from Ibiza. His wife, Edith, was never enthusiastic about my reading the material. And Irving watched me closely while I did.

It was a complete scoop. I had expected to be let in on the doorstep when I arrived. There was no one there. The rest of the press showed up about a week later, and a few, as you will see, only toward the end. I dictated the story and made ready to leave Ibiza Jan. 8. But then the manuscript itself would not have been convincing. It was in fact a truly interesting transcript compared to the 988-page transcript which was filled with everything from scatological gossip about Hollywood to "inside" business and

political "reminiscences" plus highly technical accounts of "Hughes" flying and engineering activities, and meandering philosophizing. There also were notes in "Hughes" handwriting.

## All Suspectious

My days were spent checking out leads, interviewing characters and speculating with other reporters, who by now had discovered Ibiza, about the truth of the whole absurd affair. It was like living in the middle of a cheap mystery novel, much less pleasant than reading one. Every body suspected everyone else. Reporters checked each other out. The nights were spent on the telephone with our respective editors.

The crucial point began on the evening of Jan. 24. Report from the Zurich police linked Edith Irving with the "H. R. Hughes" account at Credit Suisse. A new batch of reporters came in: Swiss, German, American television crews and a mysterious Englishman who looked and acted like someone out of a Le Carré novel.

Next day the press grew more insistent. The Irvings made plans to leave for New York between television interviews and impromptu press conferences, and alarms and excursions. I managed to ask Irving if Edith was involved with the bank account; he swore she was not. Then the mysterious Englishman turned up at the *finca*. It appeared that he was not mysterious at all: He identified himself as Roger Beardwood, a Time magazine. I asked him about his "gunshot" activities or the island the night before and apparently upset him in the process. That was to have repercussions later.

In any case, the Irvings left for New York and I hopefully assumed that the madness was over. I wanted to get off Ibiza, and off the story. Then Irving's house of cards began to topple in New York. He admitted that Edith had opened the account and withdrawn the money. The telephone rang again and the story flared once more. The New York Times never had any trouble reaching me when they wanted me to review books for their book section or do pieces for their Sunday magazine. They did reach me the following day, after printing that unverified rumor. As of this writing, I have not been contacted by any federal authority. I'd be glad to tell them what little I know about the case.

Los Angeles Times

whose home the transcript was kept in a safe.

That went on for some days and finally the center of the story went over to New York. I returned to Gaux to do some skiing, exhausted, puzzled and wondering what would happen next.

I didn't have long to wonder. A small nightmare began when a friend phoned me, long distance, to report that Time magazine had published a line describing me as drifting in and out of the tight little Ibiza clique and a photograph which put me into display with three people I hardly knew and one I have never seen, met or heard of.

The Time magazine man could have known better if he had asked any questions or had come to the island earlier. I had met Albertini only twice, and our conversations were limited to the cost of living on Ibiza. Elmyr de Hory I interviewed briefly once and I noticed he crossed the street to avoid me. Euskind I had spoken to and interviewed a few times, and he was fairly uncommunicative about anything concerning the "Hughes" book. Some clique!

Well, these things happen. You can imagine, however, my dismay when one of the respected American newspapers, The New York Times, published deep in one of its stories a brief reference to me which ran: "Federal authorities were said to be checking the movements of Robert Kirsch, book reviewer for the Los Angeles Times, and close friend of the Irvings, who was reported to have told a class several years ago that he was collaborating with Clifford Irving on a biography of Howard Hughes. Mr. Kirsch could not be reached for comment."

Fortunately, I was able to refute all this nonsense. But the supreme irony is that The New York Times never had any trouble reaching me when they wanted me to review books for their book section or do pieces for their Sunday magazine. They did reach me the following day, after printing that unverified rumor. As of this writing, I have not been contacted by any federal authority. I'd be glad to tell them what little I know about the case.

Los Angeles Times



## Shaping Up in China

Thousands of Chinese all over the country, young and old, engage in the practice of Tai-chi-chuan, a sort of body-building exercise that is usually performed early on week-days on the sidewalks or in the parks before work or school. Here an older man seems to be doing something Westerners might call shadow-boxing in Shanghai.

Associated Press

# Nixon's 'Ostpolitik' Spurs Japanese

By John M. Lee

**TOKYO (NYT)**—On the night the Sino-American communiqué was released in Shanghai last week, newsmen of the bolder Japanese press swarmed into the sleek and modern Ministry of Foreign Affairs to berate the minister, Takeo Fukuda.

Hadn't Japan been left behind by President Nixon's contacts with Peking? they demanded. Hadn't Washington held Tokyo back from normalizing relations with China, while forging ahead itself? Mr. Fukuda was calm and pressed to be undisturbed.

"There are many routes for climbing Mount Fuji," he said quietly. Ever since last July, when President Nixon shocked Japan by reversing his field on China, Premier Eisaku Sato, his conservative government and the Japanese establishment of businessmen and bureaucrats have been considering their response. As the President's departure time for Peking drew near, the scenario unfolded.

First, Japan gave a gracious welcome to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who surprised everyone by smiling instead of scowling, as on previous occasions. There was a public commitment to exchange visits by premiers and to start this year the long-delayed negotiations on a Sino-Japanese peace treaty.

This was followed by pleasant negotiating between top Japanese businessmen and a Soviet economic delegation over the latter's suggestion that Japan put up \$1 billion to finance vast Siberian oil fields. The project, which is designed to supply some of Japan's energy needs, is a long way off. The government is wary, both politically and economically, of guaranteeing such an investment, but the businessmen at least won Russian permission to survey the oil reserves they are being asked to finance.

In the meantime, Tokyo dispatched its first government mission to Hanoi—the trip incurred some American displeasure—to lay the groundwork for economic participation in North Vietnam's postwar rehabilitation.

The government then extended diplomatic recognition to Mongolia, the first Asian Communist regime that Tokyo has recognized, and thereby annoyed its old Nationalist friends on Taiwan.

To some observers, all this added up to less than met the eye. Although Japan was giving the impression of playing the balance-of-power game itself, the Foreign Ministry denied any premeditation in the bunching of these moves. In fact, the Gromyko visit came on Moscow's sudden initiative.

Others, however, saw a common thread and that, of course, is China. Although Japan has been successful in developing a two-way trade of \$900 million a year, its efforts at governmental contacts—in effect, looking toward normal relations—have been rejected. The Japanese press is beside itself in frustration—and the government is out far behind—that Japan's overtures toward Peking have been spurned while President Nixon has been welcomed. China professes to fear revived Japanese militarism and Japanese economic hegemony in Asia. Peking also objects to Tokyo's 1952 peace treaty with Taiwan as the legitimate government of China.

To overcome these obstacles, some American diplomats believe, Japan has been at pains to demonstrate that it can have friendly and normal relations with Asia's Communist nations and that Japan itself is a big power that eventually must be accommodated. Amid great confusion over what this country's intentions really are, Japanese politicians, in trying to "clarify" their attitude on Taiwan in a way that will not offend Peking, are trying themselves into knots, and Japan's biggest banks and corporations, lured by the prospect of China trade, are getting as skittish about business with South Korea as with Taiwan.

Historically, Japan has been fearful of Russia and mesmerized by China. This still seems true. While the most important relationship for Japan is certainly that with the United States, the thrust of Japanese diplomatic energies today is toward Peking.

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# Doomsday, Says MIT Computer, May Be Just 100 Years Away

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT)—A major computer study of world trends has concluded, as many have feared, that mankind probably faces an uncontrollable and disastrous collapse of its society within 100 years unless it moves speedily to establish a "global equilibrium" in which the growth of population and of industrial output are halted.

Such is the urgency of the situation, the study's sponsors say, that the slowing of growth constitutes the "primary task facing humanity" and will demand international cooperation "on a scale and scope without precedent." They concede that such a task will require "a Copernican revolution of the mind."

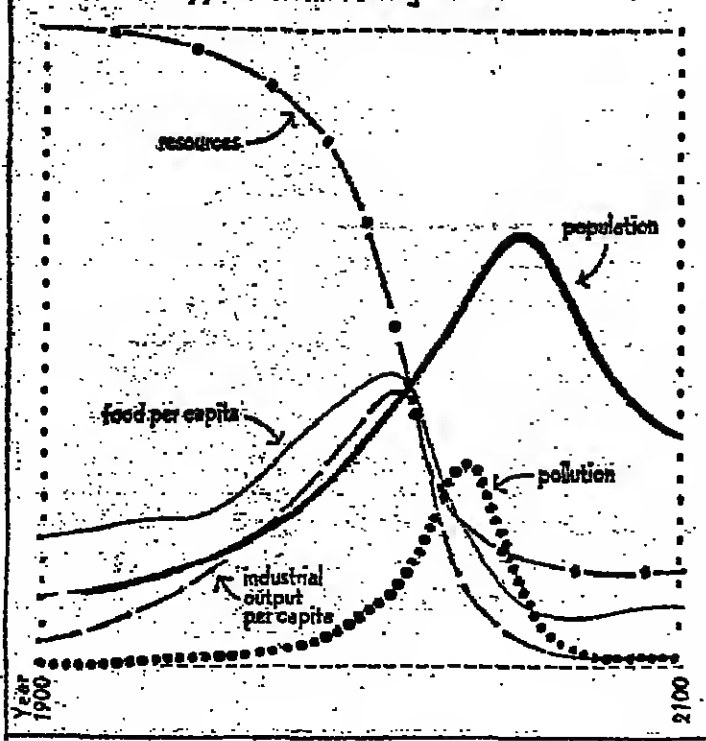
The study, which is being sharply challenged by other experts, was an attempt to peer into the future by building a mathematical model of the world system, examining the highly complex interrelations among population, food supply, natural resources, pollution and industrial production.

The conclusions are rekindling an intellectual debate over a question that is at least as old as the early economists, Thomas Malthus and John Stuart Mill: Will human population ultimately grow so large that the earth's finite resources will be totally consumed and, if so, how near is the day of doom?

## Club of Rome

The study was conducted at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Club of Rome. In its findings, to be published Tuesday by the Potomac Associates, under the title "The Limits to Growth," the MIT group argues that the limits are very near—unless the "will" is generated to begin a "controlled, orderly transition from growth to global equilibrium."

## I. What Happens Without Regulation



This computer "run" by MIT group, using five key growth factors to the year 2100, shows rapidly diminishing resources eventually slowing growth, assuming no major change in physical, economic or social relationships. Time lags in decline of population and pollution are attributed to natural delays in the system. Population rise is finally halted by an increase in the death rate.

The study would seem to bolster some of the warnings of environmentalists. In Britain, for example, a group of 33 leading scientists issued a "blueprint for survival" in January, calling on the nation to halve its population and heavily tax the use of raw materials and power.

But others, particularly economists, are skeptical.

"It's just utter nonsense," remarked one leading economist, who asked that he not be identified. He added that he felt there was little evidence that the MIT computer model represented reality or that it was based on scientific data that could be tested.

Another economist, Simon S. Kuznets of Harvard, a Nobel Prize-winning authority on the economic growth of nations, said he had not examined the MIT work first hand, but he expressed doubt about the wisdom of stopping growth.

"It's a simplistic kind of conclusion—you have problems, and you solve them by stopping all sources of change," he said.

Others, like Henry C. Wallach of Yale, say a no-growth economy is hard to imagine, much less achieve, and might serve to lock poor cultures into their poverty.

"I get some solace from the fact that these scares have happened many times before—this is Malthus again," he said.

Malthus, the 18th-century British economist, theorized somewhat prematurely that population growth at rates that could be graphically represented as a rising curve would soon outstrip available food supply. He did not foresee the Industrial Revolution.

Prof. Dennis L. Meadows, a management specialist who directed the MIT study—which is the first phase of the Club of Rome's "Project on the Predicament of Mankind"—conceded that the model was "imperfect," but said that it was based on much "real world" data and was better than any previous similar attempt.

The report contends that the world "cannot wait for perfect models and total understanding." To this Dr. Meadows added in an interview: "Our view is that we don't have any alternative—it's not as though we can choose to keep growing or not. We are certainly going to stop growing. The question is, do we do it in a way that is most consistent with our goals or do we just let nature take its course."

Letting nature take its course, the MIT group says, will probably mean a precipitous drop in population before the year 2100, presumably through disease and starvation. The computer indicates that the following would happen:

• With growing population, industrial capacity rises, along with its demand for oil, metals and other resources.

• As wells and mines are exhausted, prices go up, leaving less money for reinvestment in future growth.

• Finally, when investment falls below depreciation of manufacturing facilities, the industrial base collapses, along with services and agriculture.

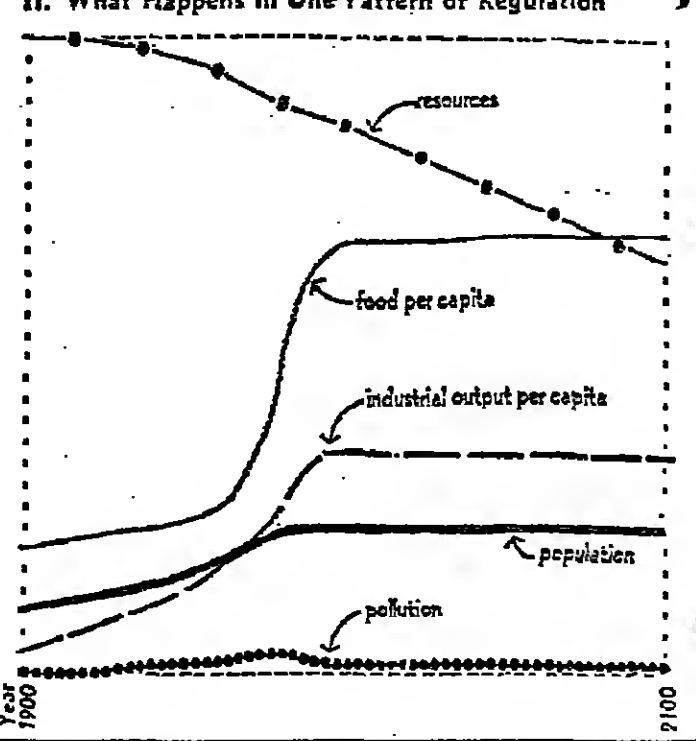
• Later, population plunges from lack of food and medical services.

All this grows out of an adaptation of a sophisticated method of coming to grips with complexity called "systems analysis." In it, a complex system is broken into components and the relationships between them reduced to mathematical equations to give an approximation, or model, of reality.

Then a computer is used to manipulate the elements to simulate how the system will change with time. It can show how a given policy change might affect all other factors.

If human behavior is considered a system, then birth and death rates, food and industrial

## II. What Happens in One Pattern of Regulation



Another computer "run" by the MIT group projects a relatively stable future on the assumption that "technology policies" are combined with other growth-regulating mechanisms. The study says policies would include resources recycling, pollution control devices, increased lifetimes of all forms of capital, and methods to restore and renew eroded and infertile soil.

Drawing on the work of Prof. Jay W. Forrester of MIT, who has pioneered in computer simulation, the MIT team built dozens of loops that they believe describe the interactions in the world system.

They then attempted to assign equations to each of the 100 or so "causal links" between the variables in the loops, taking into account such things as psychological factors in fertility and the

biological effects of pollutants. Critics say this is perhaps the weakest part of the study because the equations are based in large part on opinion rather than proved fact, unavailable in most cases. Dr. Meadows counters that the numbers are good because the model fits the actual trends from 1900 to 1970.

The model was used to test the impact of various alternative future policies designed to ward off the world collapse envisioned if no action is taken.

For example, it is often argued that consuming technological advances, such as nuclear power, will keep pushing back the limits of economic and population growth.

## Little Benefit

To test this argument, the MIT team assumed that resources were doubled and that recycling reduced demand for them to one-fourth. The computer run found little benefit in this since pollution became overwhelming and caused collapse.

Adding pollution control to the assumptions was no better: food production dropped. Even assuming "unlimited" resources, pollution control, better agricultural productivity and effective birth control, the world system eventually grinds to a halt with rise in pollution, falling food output and falling population.

"Our attempts to use even the most optimistic estimates of the benefits of technology," the report said, "did not in any case postpone the collapse beyond the year 2100."

Skeptics argue that there is no way to imagine what kind of spectacular new technologies are over the horizon.

"If we were building and making cars the way we did 50 years ago, we would have run out of steel before now. I imagine, but you get substitution of materials," said Robert M. Solow, an

MIT economist not connected with the Club of Rome project. At any rate, the MIT group went on to test the impact of other approaches, such as stabilizing population and industrial capacity.

Zero population growth alone did very little, since industrial output continued to grow. It was found, "If both population and industrial growth are stabilized by 1985, then world stability is achieved for a time, but sooner or later resource shortages develop, the study said.

Ultimately, by testing different variations, the team came up with a system that they believe capable of satisfying the basic material requirements of mankind yet sustainable without sudden collapse. They said such a world would require the following:

• Stabilization of population and industrial capacity.

• Sharp reduction in pollution and in resource consumption per unit of industrial output.

• Introduction of efficient technological methods—recycling of resources, pollution control, restoration of eroded land and prolonged use of capital.

• Shift in emphasis away from factory-produced goods toward food and nonmaterial services, such as education and health.

The report is vague about how all this is to be achieved in a world in which leaders often disagree even over the shape of a conference table.

Even so, critics are not sanguine about what kind of a world it would be. Dr. Meadows agrees it would not be a Utopia, but nevertheless does not foresee stagnation.

"A society released from struggling with the many problems caused by growth may have more energy and ingenuity available for solving other problems," he says, citing such pursuits as education, arts, music and religion.

Many economists doubt that a no-growth world is possible. Given human motivations and diversity, they say, there will always be instability. "The only way to make it stable is to assume that people will become very routine-minded, with no independent thought and very little freedom, each generation doing exactly what the last did," says Dr. Wallach. "I can't say I'm enamored with that vision."

## What of Africa?

"Can you expect billions of Asians and Africans to live forever at roughly their standard of living while we go on forever at ours?" asked Dr. Solow.

Dr. Wallach terms no-growth "an upper-income baby," adding: "They've got enough money, and now they want a world fit for them to travel in and look at the poor."

The MIT team agrees that there is no assurance that "humanity's moral resources" will be sufficient to solve the problem of income distribution. But, it contends, "there is even less assurance that such social problems will be solved in the present state of growth, which is straining both the moral and physical resources of the world's people."

The report ends hopefully, stating that man has what is physically needed to create a lasting society.

"The two missing ingredients are a realistic long-term goal that can guide mankind to the equilibrium society and the human will to achieve that goal," it observes.

Collaborating with Dr. Meadows in writing "The Limits to Growth" were his wife, Donella, a biologist; Jorgen Randers, a physicist; and William W. Echols 3d, an engineer. They were part of a 17-member international team working with more than \$200,000 in grants from the Volkswagen Foundation in Germany.

## Ball in Heath's Court

# Dublin Quietly Waits For a United Ireland

By Bernard D. Nossiter

DUBLIN (WP)—Everybody here talks about "united Ireland" but nobody is willing to do very much about it.

From Premier Jack Lynch on down, Dubliners say that the ball is in London's court. This tight little world is, in the words of an Irish press editorial on Thursday, "waiting for Mr. Heath."

The British prime minister is expected to make his long-delayed move to resolve the deadlock this week and Dublin is praying for a big one.

The only adventurous policy to be found here is the government's cautious revelation that there are Communist states in the world and Irishmen will have to live with them. A Soviet trade delegation has been here this last week. A trade agreement is expected in the next few months.

By the end of the year, the best informed officials expect that Ireland will establish full diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Nothing happens here without reference to the all-engrossing theme, the division of Ireland. So there is quiet satisfaction that one by-product of the Russian talks is that they are a mild way of reuniting the world.

That Dublin is a capital with its own mind. The hope is that this will be one more factor persuading Mr. Heath to pick the boldest possible option for his Ulster plan.

In the view of officials, politicians and editors of all persuasions here, it is only right and proper that London—not Dublin—should heal the wounds. Britain, it is said, created the split 50 years ago.

Between what is now the Catholic republic and the Protestant-dominated Ulster province. It is Britain that props up the Ulster regime in Stormont Castle, a facade of a government that neither collects nor allocates income taxes and obviously cannot maintain order. Thus, the argument here runs, it is Britain's responsibility to end the bloodshed that its creature has inspired.

## Remarkable Accord

Again, there is a remarkable agreement among all those in the mainstream of political life here—the two Sinn Féin and their IRA armies enjoy sympathy but are not yet serious political vehicles—about what Mr. Heath must do.

Firstly, it is said, he should make a brave start toward ending internment, the process of holding persons indefinitely in concentration camps without charge or trial. A brave start would mean releasing a substantial number of lesser fry and charging the rest with specific crimes.

The republic has had its own experiences with the IRA and understands why terrorist leaders cannot be brought to trial in which no official juryman would convict. So the unofficial Dublin suggestion is charge the worst offenders but do not hurry the judicial process. Such a move on internment is seen as a necessary precondition for Ulster's Roman Catholic leaders to enter talks about the province's future.

Next, "we take it as read that Stormont cannot work" one of the key officials here said. There is a widespread opinion that no effort to preserve the provincial regime will do. Instead, Dublin hopes that Mr. Heath will substitute a commission of Protes-

## Varied Answers

The answers to Dublin's inactivity are as varied as the personalities who offer them. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the historian and Ulster spokesman for the Labor party, says that there is "strong support" now for converting the republic into a secular state.

"It is overwhelming, as far as the city population is concerned," he says, although the rural areas would hang back. "All the people require is a lead," Mr. O'Brien said.

But even some of Mr. Lynch's political foes acknowledge that some issues are easier than others, that legalizing divorce, for example, would be very unpopular.

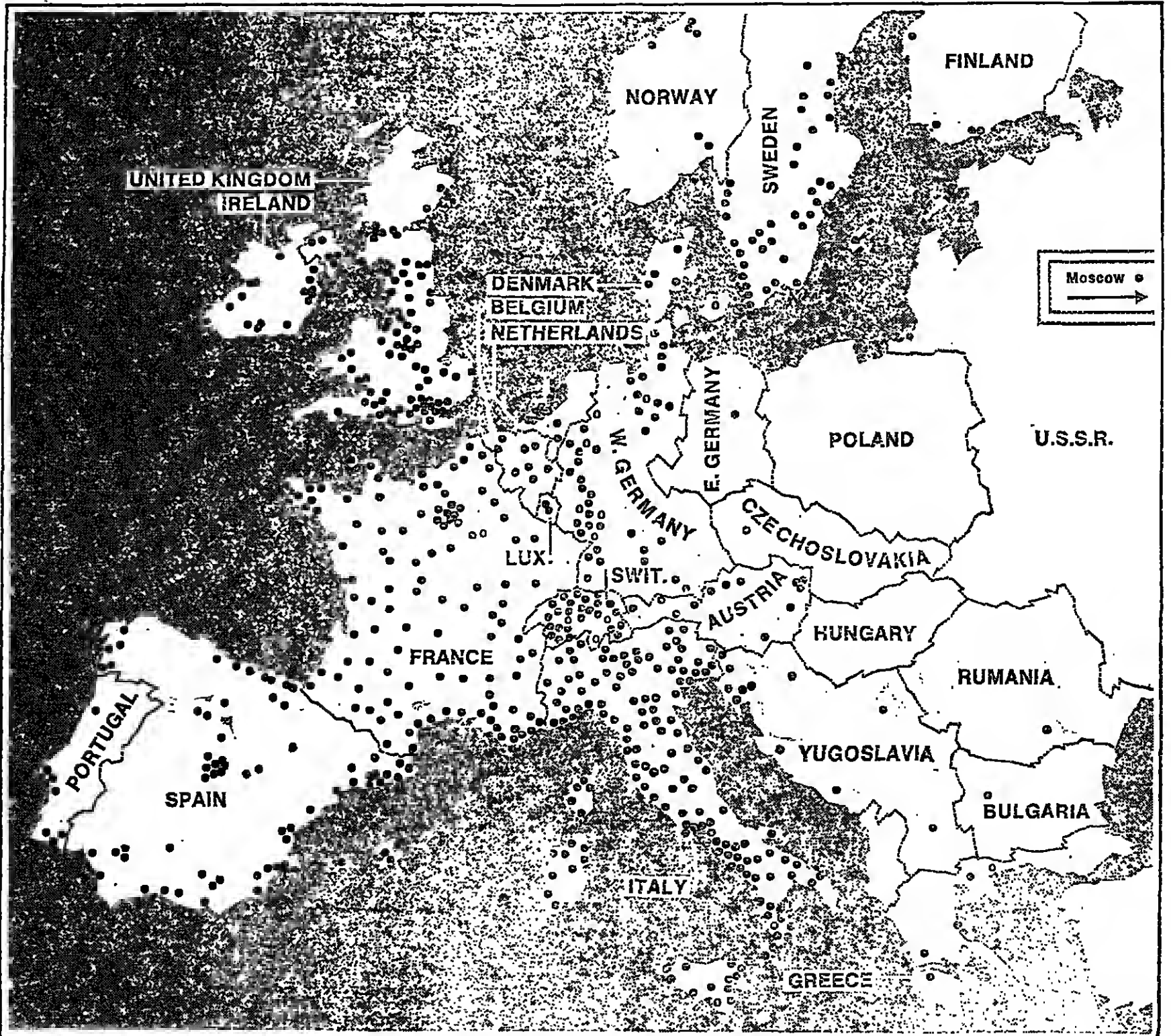
Outside, the government's own ranks, a subtle line of argument is added. Mr. Lynch, it is said, is carefully educating his people to change. He cannot step out boldly now because he is immediately concerned with winning the forthcoming referendum to bring Ireland into the Common Market. Raising "moral" issues, it is said, would complicate his task and could cost him the votes he needs.

At bottom, however, all the arguments for moving slowly boil down to this: We can sell change on divorce, contraception and the rest only in the context of a united Ireland. If our people see that this is the price they must pay to gain the six counties, it will then be possible to make major changes.

## Sheriff's Marijuana Gone

BURNLEY, Calif., March 5 (UPI)—Embarrassed Shasta county sheriff's deputies said Friday that 70 pounds of marijuana confiscated during a raid last summer have been stolen from an evidence storage room in the sheriff's station.

"We know how it (the marijuana) got out of there," said deputy Larry Rose. "Some guy picked the lock, got in and got it. It's not anywhere to be found. I imagine it went up in smoke."



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## L'Affaire Kleindienst

Richard G. Kleindienst was not a particularly popular choice, among Senate liberals, to succeed John N. Mitchell as Attorney General. So when Jack Anderson, the columnist, published a memorandum, allegedly written by a lobbyist for the International Telephone and Telegraph company, which seemed to connect Mr. Kleindienst with a settlement of anti-trust suits against the ITT and the pledge of substantial contributions by an ITT subsidiary toward the forthcoming Republican National Convention in San Diego, it appeared to give the attorney general-designate's opponents an excellent handle and promise a possible issue in the political campaign.

Mr. Kleindienst very properly called for a reopening of hearings on his nomination by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and these will resume this week. There is a fine air of drama about the core question—the asserted author of the memorandum has been run to earth in a Denver hospital by the FBI, and "mystery witnesses" are promised when the hearings begin again. But this central theme—the fitness of Richard Kleindienst to head the Department of Justice—is already being swallowed up by much more serious and difficult problems illuminated by the affair. What, for example, is, or should be, the status of that relatively new form of aggregations of capital known as the conglomerate under the anti-trust laws? How does, and should, an administration responsible for enforcing the laws deal with the problem? And, of course, there is the old question of how political campaigns should be financed, and what effect the current methods have upon laws and politics.

Anti-trust legislation in the United States

was originally aimed at the accumulation by single companies, or groups of companies conspiring together to control particular markets—that is, dominating the manufacture and sale of steel, or petroleum products, or whatever. The conglomerate added a new factor, and one whose impact upon the economy—the terms of "restraint of trade"—is far more difficult to assess. The subsidiary of ITT involved in the present case is a hotel company, which can argue that it has a direct economic incentive to boost the business of its San Diego outlet by attracting Republicans to that city. The businesses involved in the suits against ITT were an insurance company, a food and vending company, and one making water sprinklers.

To deal with the question, there is an anti-trust division in the Department of Justice. But the economic implications of either pressing anti-trust suits or settling them out of court obviously go far beyond purely legal issues. The Treasury Department was consulted in this case; a consultant paid by the Commerce Department drew up an important report, and that consultant dealt wholly with a White House economic adviser. In other words, one sprawling bureaucracy tried to cope with another sprawling bureaucracy, and whatever high-level decisions were made, the intervening steps are very difficult to follow.

When to this muddle is added the question of who should contribute to campaign funds, and how *L'Affaire Kleindienst* clearly involves much more than Mr. Kleindienst. And if it can provide some threads whereby to penetrate the labyrinth of conglomerate government and conglomerate business, it will have served a useful purpose.

## Indochina at the Summit

President Nixon's "journey for peace" has ended but American bombs are still falling throughout Indochina and Communist troops are still massing and maneuvering in South Vietnam for an expected offensive that could pose a formidable challenge to the Vietnamization program.

It is not surprising that the Indochina war continues after the Peking summit. It would be surprising, however, if this persisting conflict, which still involves massive American power in combat on China's doorstep, had not been a major topic in the lengthy discussions between the President's party and top Chinese officials.

Washington and Peking have gone to some trouble to insist that no deals on Indochina were made at Peking. Their communiqué reiterates the support of each party for its friends in the area and for rival peace proposals that are still far apart. Certainly there is reason to question Peking's ability to force major concessions on Hanoi, even if it wanted to. And Mr. Nixon has appeared determined to persist in his efforts to preserve a non-Communist regime in Saigon, apparently confident that Vietnamization, backed by American air power, will succeed if he fails to get a peace settlement on U.S. terms.

But Washington and Peking both have reasons to seek an early conclusion of the conflict. For Mr. Nixon, the war he has not ended still looms as a potentially damaging issue in his re-election bid. Peking must be concerned, even more than Washington, about the growing influence of Moscow in the Indochina states as local Communist forces become increasingly dependent on the support that only Moscow can supply to counter American military technology. In addition, as has been noted tardily in Washington, China may be even beginning to share the U.S. government's interest in preserving the independence of Vietnam, and of the other states of Indochina, in order to forestall the formation of one strong state, Communist or not, on China's southern flank.

These converging and overlapping interests should impel both governments to try to reach a compromise settlement for all of Indochina. If the Peking summit did not actually set this process in motion, it has at least set the stage of peace, since the Chinese-American rapprochement which it dramatized has removed the original rationale for American intervention in Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Malfatti's Resignation

This resignation does not contribute to improve the image of an institution which wants itself to be the superior guarantor of Europe's interest. . . . It remains to hope that Mr. Malfatti will acquire an influential position in Italy. Maybe it would bring his country to respect at last some of its European Common Market obligations: Such as the introduction of the value-added tax system, the preferential treatment for agriculture products from Common Market countries, and the regularity in applying European customs rules. . . .

—From La Cité (Brussels).

Malfatti fears that if he doesn't take part in the Italian elections he will be politically dead. From the start it had been clear that his appointment to the Common Market (Commission) presidency was against his own taste. It was certain that he did not have the ambition to go into a European career. . . .

—From De Standaard (Brussels).

The resignation of Malfatti takes place in two steps: Until May 7 he takes leave, effective May 8th he resigns. This is strange. One can see no legalistic reasons for this. As Mr. Malfatti has decided to resign, he would have better resigned at once. The situation would have been clearer.

## In the International Edition

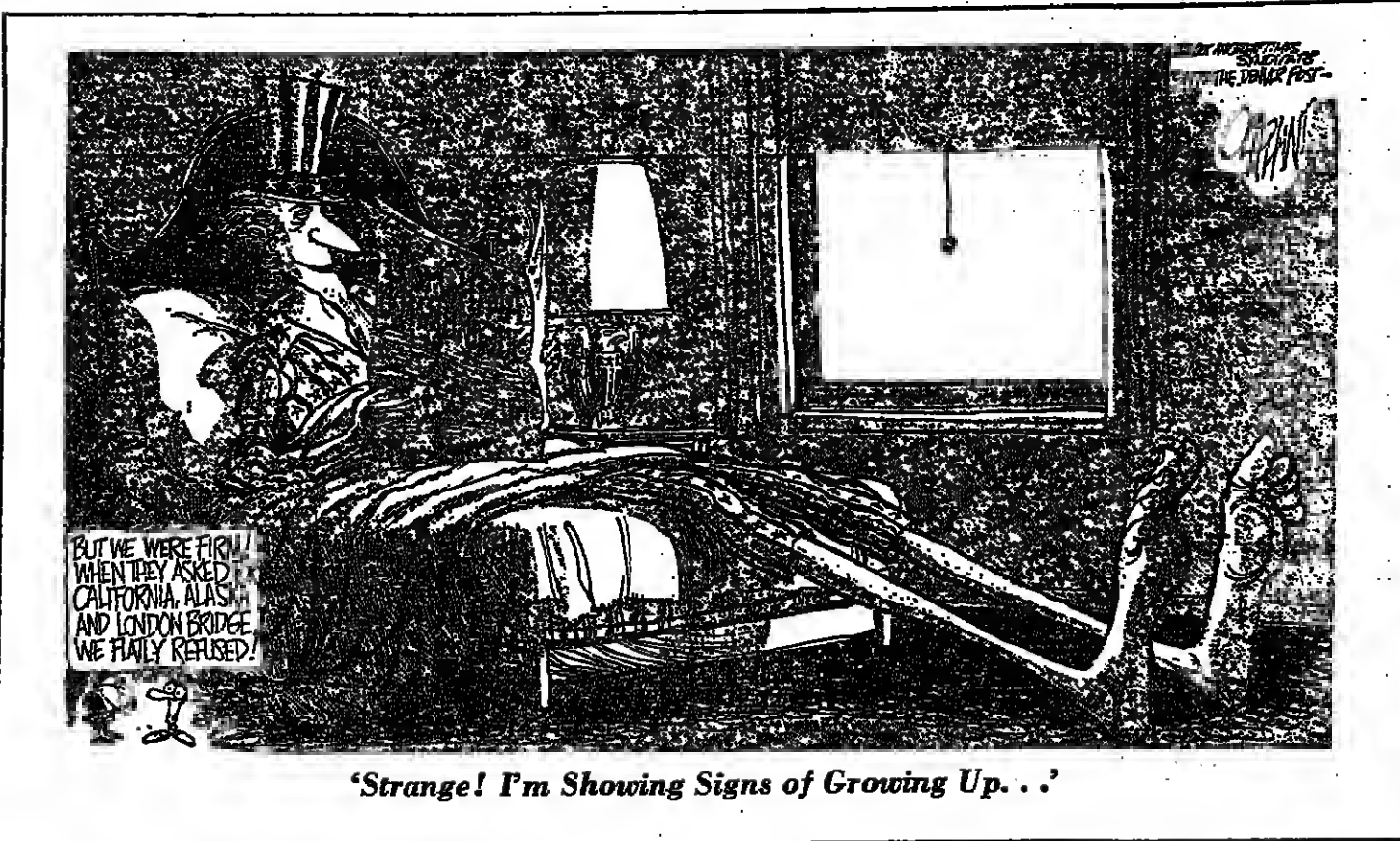
### Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON—The following are points of President McKinley's inaugural address: "The country is suffering from industrial disturbances, from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. The settled policy of the government is to raise the bulk of revenue from taxes on foreign productions and to avoid direct taxation except in war times."

### Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—The reports of the possible resignation of Mr. Lloyd George are causing concern in German political circles. Herr Loh, the Majority Socialist President of the Reichstag, said, "Mr. Lloyd George is the strongest motive force among those statesmen of the victorious countries who have perceived that Europe cannot be healed without the reshaping of Germany's reparations obligations. I would profoundly regret Mr. Lloyd George's resignation."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).



'Strange! I'm Showing Signs of Growing Up. . .'

## Futile Agony of the Primaries

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The agony of the long presidential primary elections is now on top of us and about all the poor candidates and voters can do is to cry for help. Even before the first vote in New Hampshire, most of the candidates are complaining that they are broke and exhausted. In the last presidential year of 1968, there were 14 preferential elections, but this year there are 24, and any state that wants a little more publicity or a little extra business can join the list.

The theory of the primaries is that they will help the voters decide on the men and issues of the future, and submit the candidates to the hard tests of public scrutiny and debate. Well, New Hampshire and Florida have already been an endurance test, but neither primary has produced a single speech worth printing, and after Edmund Muskie wins in New Hampshire and George Wallace in Florida, about all it will mean is that the voters prefer candidates who come from their own regions of the country.

Meanwhile, the major candidates are grading the responsibilities of their present jobs and begging for money from rich men and corporations in order to exhaust themselves in a long campaign that rewards animal energy and superficial good looks more than anything else. There are, of course, some advantages to the primaries. They open up the presidential race to new men and, on the side, give the people a glimpse of potential national leaders such as former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, now president of Duke University, Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida and Sen. Warren Mondale of Minnesota, one of the few senators who ought to be in the race and isn't.

Also, the pressure of the primaries undoubtedly gives men like Sen. Muskie a wider audience and tests their capacity to endure the physical and mental tortures of high office. Candidates' Belief

But it is arguable that the things that make a successful candidate make a successful president, and it could even be argued that the increasingly long and vicious primary process weakens a man's capacity to govern after he finally wins. Much of the primary talk now is not about who to elect, but about how they're

doing on TV and the polls. Are the voters of Florida and New Hampshire better qualified to judge who has the ability and character to be president than the party leaders who really know them? It is a very old question.

For example, Hubert Humphrey now seems, even to many of his former supporters, to be a rather dim figure out of the past, a grandfather with dyed hair pretending to be a joyful swinger. But if you could get an honest secret vote by all the members of the Senate on who is better qualified to be a strong and effective president than any of President Nixon's other challengers, the chances are that Hubert Humphrey would run well ahead of Muskie or anybody else.

The primaries, however, focus attention on less important questions: How do the candidates look? How do they stand with

this or that bloc of voters? Where are they on "busing," a phony issue that Gov. Wallace will probably ride to victory in Florida.

So what's the answer? Certainly not the boss-dominated nominating conventions of the past. And probably not Woodrow Wilson's national primary in which the voters in all states would pick the presidential and vice-presidential candidates on the same day, eliminating the nominating conventions.

### Better System

But a national primary that would recommend the candidates to democratically selected delegates to the conventions would, it seems here, be much better than the present expensive, corrupting and exhausting state primary system. After all, when we finally come to the end of all 23 primaries in California in

June, the results will probably be contradictory and, in any event, the conventions will still be free to pick anybody they like.

Still it seems easier to reform anything in America than the financing and selecting of presidential candidates. Nixon has scuttled his past record and embraced John Maynard Keynes, Mao Tse-tung and even John F. Kennedy, but providing the leadership to reform the financing and procedures of presidential campaigns seems to be beyond him. So the old horing treadmill begins tomorrow and Muskie is complaining and fair enough too—that, even if he wins, his votes will be discounted as little more than neighborhood courtesy.

About the most you can say for these traveling spectacles is that the TV stations and newspapers, like the primaries—they don't make sense, but they make news—and advertising!

## 'At the Proper Moment'

By C. L. Sulzberger

HONG KONG—The most interesting political event of President Nixon's China trip was his meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The President's actual negotiations were with Premier Chou En-lai but, when Chou arranged that Mao should give the talks and their subsequent accord the imprimatur of his vast prestige, the matter assumed more vital importance.

This gave the colloquy and the future agreements that will undoubtedly stem from it a sanctification that a mere Chou-Nixon understanding would lack. And it enormously strengthened Chou's own hand against political enemies at home.

The premier is in a curious position. Without really aspiring to it, he has won the battle to succeed the venerable and partially ailing Mao. He apparently doesn't seek power although it seems to come to him unsolicited because he is usually able. He is almost as old as the chairman, is more vigorous, and is now in a position to use Mao's support to strengthen and assure his new and relatively conventional policy's success.

Won't Take Over

By winning the war for the Chinese succession Chou gained ascendancy for his policy and ousted many leaders in both the Communist party and the army

who were opposing it, a group symbolized by Lin Biao, Mao's designated heir until his disgrace. Chou is assuredly not going to take over from Mao. Nevertheless, he will almost certainly be at the center of any collective leadership that emerges and will thus have the necessary influence to carry out his program of construction at home and peace abroad, even at the apparent expense to revolutionary ardor.

Already there is evidence that Mao is not really running things in any active sense and has not been doing so for many months, that his periods of intellectual energy and clarity are gradually becoming shorter. Yet Mao has now been made to appear as sponsor of the dramatic Chou-Nixon encounter and, thereby, of all that eventually stems from it. In no sense should this be interpreted as implying that a younger Mao Tse-tung in office at this time would have contemplated a different line. The Chinese are aware of the hostility of the Soviet Union and of the weakness that would result from their continued isolation in this evolving world. They can obviously see the logic of making up with their former enemy No. 1, the United States.

This pattern emerges at the heart of Chou's policy now that he is a kind of steward for Chinese affairs but it is not a theme

wholly averse to Mao himself. Expert Sinologists say that one of Mao's favorite characters in literature is Chu Ko Liang, premier and general of a thirteenth-century Chinese kingdom and hero of a great 14th-century historical novel called "Romance of the Three Kingdoms." It is worth noting some of the aphorisms for which the wily Chu Ko Liang was famous. For example: "The time demands recognition of the actual state of authority, and not a rigid adherence to all the rules of propriety." Or: "It is fitting to follow political changes and suit one's conduct to circumstances." Or: "If you can apply a good plan at the proper moment you will not have any need for late regrets."

### Brusque Observation

Is it possible that when Mao encouraged Chou to oust the numerous revolutionary traditionalists who disappeared from authority last year, the chairman might have been thinking of Chu Ko Liang's brusque observation:

"Indeed, real statesmanship, the restoration of stable government, is a master plan far removed from the rapid discourses and debates of a lot of bragging babblers and specious and deceitful talkers, who, as they themselves say, are immeasurably superior to the rest of mankind but who, when it comes to deeds and decisions to meet the infinite and constant vicissitudes of affairs, fail to throw up a single capable man."

The initial result of the great Sino-American colloquy was but a modest success. Nevertheless, that in itself is adequate. There would be something "specious and deceitful" about anything pretending to greater achievement. It takes time to do away with almost a quarter-century of political, ideological and occasional military enmity.

Moreover, the move occasions at least as much gain in the closed, stiff, hidebound Chinese society as in our own open and flexible society although it will take longer for the strains to become publicly known. But what has been started, with Mao's explicit approval, is a process that will certainly have at least as profound an effect upon Chinese policy as it must have on that of the United States.

## The Chinese Equivalent Of Aswan

By Joseph Kraft

NANKING—The day after President Nixon left China the two American journalists allowed to remain behind—Jerrold Schecter of Time magazine and myself—were whisked here to Nanking to see a stupendous new bridge across the Yangtze. It is the Chinese equivalent of Egypt's Aswan Dam, a national showcase storied in film, song, dance, picture postcards and visits by millions of ordinary citizens.

But like many showcases, the Nanking bridge tells more than its promoters imagine. If it announced organized effort on the grand scale, it also speaks of weakness and division.

By any standards, to be sure, the bridge at Nanking is a supreme technical achievement. The river is nearly a mile wide at the point of crossing. It is, according to our guides, nearly 100 feet deep, and the bottom is so thick with alluvial deposits that the caissons had to be anchored far below the riverbed. As the Yangtze is a major artery of commerce, vessels of 10,000 tons are eventually supposed to come up the river far beyond this city. So, to allow for such ships, the bridge has been built nearly 400 feet above the surface of the river.

All in all the structure runs about three miles in length, from approach to approach, and more than 500 feet in height from the caissons sunk below the Yangtze mud to the soaring mosaics of red flags adorning the tops of the bridgeheads. It was built in eight years, from 1950 to 1958, which seems a short time.

### Self-Reliance

The more so as the Chinese built the bridge entirely by themselves. There were no Europeans to help as with the first bridge across the Yangtze, at Chungking. Nor were there Russians, as with the second bridge across the Yangtze, at Wuhan.

On the contrary, our guide tells us how the Russians having promised steel, "tore up the contract" in 1950. He says that Chinese divers had to invent new equipment, and that one construction worker contributed so much that he was elected a member of the Communist party's Central Committee at its 1959 congress.

The official mimeographed description of the bridge stresses the theme of self-reliance even more. It says: "In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of 'maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts,' China's working class designed and built the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge with their own hands."

That proud claim is saved from vulgarity by economic reality. The Yangtze divides north China, which is rich in industrial raw materials, from south China, which is rich in foodstuffs. Unlike the pyramids or the Great Wall, the Nanking bridge serves a vital utilitarian purpose. Every day 100 trains cross the railway deck of the bridge. The top deck, a four-lane highway, is probably the busiest stretch of road I have seen in China.

Not for nothing does the official Yangtze divide north China, which is rich in industrial raw materials, from south China, which is rich in foodstuffs. Unlike the pyramids or the Great Wall, the Nanking bridge serves a vital utilitarian purpose. Every day 100 trains cross the railway deck of the bridge. The top deck, a four-lane highway, is probably the busiest stretch of road I have seen in China.

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## Eurobonds

## Two Issues Priced Over Par, Signalling Downturn in Rates

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, March 5 (REUTERS)—The underpinning of the Eurobond market turned sharply firmer last week with the pricing of two bellwether issues over par.

Investors paid \$1,007.50 for every \$1,000 face-valued Motorola bond which carries an 8 percent coupon. The premium price means that the double-A-rated bonds yield 7.95 percent to their 15-year maturity.

Bankers are agreed that, as a result, dollar bonds with a 7 3/4 percent coupon are again a possibility for less than prime credit-rated issues. And with dollar-bond rates headed downward, prices on the secondary market strengthened.

Compled with the low level of new issues and the depressed call on international money markets, the technical and psychological factors which have been weighing the dollar sector down appear to be dissipating.

Perhaps the biggest boost for dollar bonds was the unmistakable sign that non-dollar rates are headed lower, which means a decline in the dollar sector will not result in a lower interest rate differential but rather the same spread at a lower level.

The signal for this was the overpricing of Swedish Investorbank's 100-million dollar bond offering. This was the first DM Eurobond to be priced over par at 100 1/2. The bonds, with a 6 3/4 percent annual coupon, yielded 6.95 percent to their 15-year maturity.

This makes a 6 1/2 percent

coupon for DM bonds seem a certainty.

The South African Iron and Steel Corp. is in the market for 100 million DM at 7 percent. The 15-year issue, guaranteed by the South African government, was announced before the pricing of the double-A-rated bonds and is expected to be sold at a 7 1/4 percent coupon.

Only two other new issues were announced last week. The Government of the Netherlands is guaranteeing a 15-million-fluorid municipal loan. The 15-year issue is expected with an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

Mexico is in the market for \$30 million with an expected coupon of 8 1/2 percent. The bonds, not subject to the U.S. interest equalization tax, will also be sold in the United States.

Still on offer is Utah International's \$10 million of seven-year notes expected at 7 1/2 percent and \$15 million of 8 percent 15-year bonds.

Some bankers think the terms on these issues are on the generous side in light of last week's Motorola pricing and some ad-

Economic Indicators  
WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	Feb. 27	Feb. 20	Feb. 28
Commodity Index.....	112.7	112.5	109.2
*Currency in circ.....	\$58,696,000	\$58,736,000	\$55,719,000
*Total Loans.....	\$84,796,000	\$84,832,000	\$82,868,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	2,438,900	2,416,000	2,768,000
Auto production.....	182,812	175,756	185,584
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	9,450,000	9,460,000	10,011,000
Freight car loadings.....	481,500	474,198	506,548
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr.....	32,627,000	32,705,000	29,543,000
*Business failures.....	166	230	212

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1970
	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Employed.....	50,133,000	50,022,000	49,413,000
Unemployed.....	5,216,000	5,150,000	5,146,000
*Money supply.....	\$328,500,000	\$327,100,000	\$314,900,000
Industrial production.....	107.9	107.8	104.6
Consumer Price Index.....	123.0	122.5	119.0

\*Personal Income.....\$583,500,000 \$574,900,000 \$520,900,000  
\*Exports.....\$3,855,000 \$3,159,700 \$3,965,200  
\*Imports.....\$4,132,500 \$3,368,900 \$3,401,500  
\*Mfrs. Inventories.....\$109,750,000 \$106,750,000 \$100,529,000

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index based on 1967=100, the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and money figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

ment by Sperry Rand last week of 60 million guilders of 6 1/2 percent, seven-year notes. These were priced at par, compared to the previous 6 1/2 percent guilders issue which was issued at a discount, another sign that bond yields are declining.

Wall Street's Surge and Upward Indicators  
Brighten Business and Investor Hopes in U. S.

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange's powerful performance shared the spotlight with several other bullish developments in finance and business last week and cast a rosy glow over the general economic scene, brightening business and investor sentiment.

Although some current data on the economy are not so sparkling as many analysts would like, the direction of the indicators is highly encouraging—confidence is becoming more widespread that the trend will gain momentum. One particularly favorable sign was the drop in the unemployment rate to 5.7 percent in February from 5.9 percent the month before.

The strength of the stock market's recent rise was marked to some extent by the lagging gain of the widely watched Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks, but it was mirrored precisely in several of the broader-based market indexes.

Both the industrial component of the New York Stock Exchange index, comprising 1,947 issues, and the Standard & Poor's 425-industrial barometer pushed through to historic peaks on Wednesday and again on Friday.

Laggards Included

Such blue-chip market measures as the Dow Jones industrials and The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks, both of which include such laggards as American Telephone, Alcoa, Bethlehem Steel, United States

Steel, International Nickel and Anaconda or Kennecott Copper, negotiated moderate gains last week and reached their highest points in 10 months. But they fell considerably short of the zenith achieved in February, 1966.

The highest closing point the Dow index touched last week was

942.43 in the final session—up more than 19 points for the week but still about 53 points below its record of six years ago. The Times average pushed as high as 592.82, or 14 points under the top established on Feb. 9, 1966.

In December, 1968, the Dow index closely approached its rec-

ord height, but it fell 10 points shy at that time, when other broad indexes were establishing their then-historic highs. It soon went into a retreat, with some interruptions, that culminated in a seven-year low at 681.16 at the end of May, 1970. It has since generally uphill ever proceeded, particularly since last Thanksgiving.

In the current upward drive, the market has been marked by heavy trading—a most pleasing omen for the optimists and a most profitable circumstance for many Wall Street houses.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange for the first two months of the year, for example, reached almost 800 million shares, slightly surpassing the pace of 1971, the exchange's record trading year.

What is responsible for all of the upward thrust that has been seen in the market the last three months? And where is it headed? Security analysts have ready answers—almost unanimously—for the first question, but they are somewhat divided on the second one.

The market's propulsion, they say, has been fueled by the combination of an improving domestic economy, rising corporate profits, lower interest rates and a less tense international situation.

More responsible than any other factor probably has been the corporate profits situation. Earnings rose substantially last year and the expectation is that they will gain further in 1972—perhaps to the extent of 12 to 15 percent. It would be the first two-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

## Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Chg
ACAT Co. 35	34 1/2	34 1/2	+1/2
ADM Indus. 27	26 1/2	26 1/2	+1/2
AIG Indus. 26	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1/2
AITS Ind. 25	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/2
Alcoa Ind. 24	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 23	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 22	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 21	20 1/2	20 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 20	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 19	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 18	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 17	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 16	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 15	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 14	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 12	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 11	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 10	9 1/2	9 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 9	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 8	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 7	6 1/2	6 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 5	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 4	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 3	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 1	1/2	1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. 0	0	0	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -1	-1/2	-1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -2	-1	-1	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -3	-1 1/2	-1 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -4	-2 1/2	-2 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -5	-3 1/2	-3 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -6	-4 1/2	-4 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -7	-5 1/2	-5 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -8	-6 1/2	-6 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -9	-7 1/2	-7 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -10	-8 1/2	-8 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -11	-9 1/2	-9 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -12	-10 1/2	-10 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -13	-11 1/2	-11 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -14	-12 1/2	-12 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -15	-13 1/2	-13 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -16	-14 1/2	-14 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -17	-15 1/2	-15 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -18	-16 1/2	-16 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -19	-17 1/2	-17 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -20	-18 1/2	-18 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -21	-19 1/2	-19 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -22	-20 1/2	-20 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -23	-21 1/2	-21 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -24	-22 1/2	-22 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -25	-23 1/2	-23 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -26	-24 1/2	-24 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -27	-25 1/2	-25 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -28	-26 1/2	-26 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -29	-27 1/2	-27 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -30	-28 1/2	-28 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -31	-29 1/2	-29 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -32	-30 1/2	-30 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -33	-31 1/2	-31 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -34	-32 1/2	-32 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -35	-33 1/2	-33 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -36	-34 1/2	-34 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -37	-35 1/2	-35 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -38	-36 1/2	-36 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -39	-37 1/2	-37 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -40	-38 1/2	-38 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -41	-39 1/2	-39 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -42	-40 1/2	-40 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -43	-41 1/2	-41 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -44	-42 1/2	-42 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -45	-43 1/2	-43 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -46	-44 1/2	-44 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -47	-45 1/2	-45 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -48	-46 1/2	-46 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -49	-47 1/2	-47 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -50	-48 1/2	-48 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -51	-49 1/2	-49 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -52	-50 1/2	-50 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -53	-51 1/2	-51 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -54	-52 1/2	-52 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -55	-53 1/2	-53 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -56	-54 1/2	-54 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -57	-55 1/2	-55 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -58	-56 1/2	-56 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -59	-57 1/2	-57 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -60	-58 1/2	-58 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -61	-59 1/2	-59 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -62	-60 1/2	-60 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -63	-61 1/2	-61 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -64	-62 1/2	-62 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -65	-63 1/2	-63 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -66	-64 1/2	-64 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -67	-65 1/2	-65 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -68	-66 1/2	-66 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -69	-67 1/2	-67 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -70	-68 1/2	-68 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -71	-69 1/2	-69 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -72	-70 1/2	-70 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -73	-71 1/2	-71 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -74	-72 1/2	-72 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -75	-73 1/2	-73 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -76	-74 1/2	-74 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -77	-75 1/2	-75 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -78	-76 1/2	-76 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -79	-77 1/2	-77 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -80	-78 1/2	-78 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -81	-79 1/2	-79 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -82	-80 1/2	-80 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -83	-81 1/2	-81 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -84	-82 1/2	-82 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -85	-83 1/2	-83 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -86	-84 1/2	-84 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -87	-85 1/2	-85 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -88	-86 1/2	-86 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -89	-87 1/2	-87 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -90	-88 1/2	-88 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -91	-89 1/2	-89 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -92	-90 1/2	-90 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -93	-91 1/2	-91 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -94	-92 1/2	-92 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -95	-93 1/2	-93 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -96	-94 1/2	-94 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -97	-95 1/2	-95 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -98	-96 1/2	-96 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -99	-97 1/2	-97 1/2	+1/2
Alum. Ind. -100	-98 1/2	-98 1/2	+1/2

High				Low				Last				Chg				High				Low				Last				Chg			
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Sales In \$1,000		High Low Last				Chg
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<b>Domestic Bonds</b>						
Above C 81-277	30	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 3/8	
Above C 81-280	50	113	112	113	—	
Above C 81-281	10	111	111	111	—	
Above C 81-282	87	85	87	88	+ 1/4	
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March 6, 1972

**£ 30,000,000.—**

— Securities Index-No. 455 272 —

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Boeing 747	98	98
Chevron Overseas 7-80	98	98
Citibank 81-82	98	98
Comco 8-86	98	98
Continental Oil 915-825	98	98
Crescent 81-82	98	98
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Aluminum 61-73	107	107
Hond 7-82	107	107
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N. Arner, Rackwell Int 339-73	97	97
Int. Elevator Int. 81-85	104	104
Int. Elevator 81-85	104	104
Procter & Gamble Int 915-82	104	104
Rackwell 8-82	92	92
Rockwell Int. 73-85	92	92

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SHARES			
Unibet Holding S.A.....S.Fr.	1420	1425	
Deakor Oil Corp. ....U.S.S	75	157½	
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Conaversa Int. Fin. ....U.S.S	5½	5½	
(warrants) .....U.S.S	¾	1¾	

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S&P Jardine Jap. Fd.		\$18.50	\$18.25
Namphensad Co. Ltd.		\$ 9.21	\$9.00

**DEALING EVERY MONDAY**

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<b>PRICES ON MAR. 1, 1972</b>			
Member Co. Ltd.		\$ 5.37	\$ 5.25

**DEALING EVERY WEDNESDAY**















## Observer

## The Mind Boggles

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Well, it appears that the world really is coming to an end. It used to seem like a joke. Those people who walked the crowded Market and Broad and Main Streets of America bearing placards urging us all to prepare ourselves for the imminent arrival of Doomsday kept cartoonists in pocket money even during the depression, when Doomsday was out as unpleasant to visualize as it is now.

Now it appears that it wasn't a joke after all. The world really is coming to an end. We have it from a computer, which has examined or processed or done whatever computers do to, or with, or at a mathematical model of the world. (Story Page 1.)

(How typical, how depressing that most of us, dependent upon a computer and a mathematical model for news of Doomsday's imminence, don't even know what a mathematical model is, or what a computer does with it, or to it, or at it.)

The grim news comes from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where they know their computers and mathematical models, and grim news it is. The study concluded that the world must come to an end in a catastrophic collapse of human society unless we quickly stop economic and population growth. When we reflect that we haven't even been able to stop the growth of hair on young men, our ability to stop economic and population growth on the entire planet seems most unlikely.

About 250 men who hold important jobs and titles met at the Smithsonian Institution the other day to talk about the bad news. They did not take it as a joke when informed that the failure of the world would occur within a hundred years unless growth could be stopped and a world-wide equilibrium in distribution of the planet's goods and services could be established.

"The mind boggles," said Elliot Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who was there. He was right. The reality about the prospect from a safe distance is enough to make the mind boggle.

And yet, the mind stops boggling very soon, absorbs the fact—"Yes, the world really is coming to an end this time"—and

resumes functioning on the old ante-Doomsday assumption that everything is going to come out all right in the end.

Typically, on the day the 250 men with important jobs met here to hear about the end of the world, the news that made the front page, the "hard news," as editors call it, dealt with a vision of the world in which man would go on forever.

The Senate Finance Committee, the papers told us, had that day approved action which, if enacted, would require every American child on reaching the age of 6 to be fitted with a social security number. This assault on human identity was only incidentally an attempt to prepare the next generation for orderly sorting in an anti-beap world.

His chief purpose was to make it harder for welfare swindlers to cheat the government. The aim of the welfare swindler, of course, is to achieve an equilibrium with the well-to-do in the distribution of the world's goods and services. Thus, the Senate Finance Committee is moving ahead not only on the assumption that population growth will continue, but also to prevent establishment of that economic equilibrium which the computer says is all that can save us.

Another story on the same day reported the launching of Pioneer-10, a spacecraft that will carry off Jupiter's gravitational attraction and sail out into the inexpressible infinity of galactic space bearing a message that it is the work of man and woman and listing directions by which remote citizens of the universe may locate us here on Earth.

That indeed is hope, and foolishness. The mind boggles. Even Doomsday seems trivial in these scenes. And the year perhaps, yes, this year perhaps, the flowers really may turn out to be just as enchanting as the pictures.

What a piece of foolishness is a man.

## Italy Now Accepting Plans To Save Pisa Leaning Tower

By Paul Hofmann

PISA, Italy (UPI)—The view from the leaning tower has changed in recent years, but the confidence of the Pisans that their old landmark will go on leaning forever has not.

Yet it is official now that the medieval tower is seriously ailing and will eventually collapse unless a cure is devised.

The government is about to open an international competition for a project to save the monument, an instantly recognizable symbol for Italy.

"The tower will always stand, or lean," said Marisa Bonanno, a cashier in an espresso bar with a good view of Pisa's main attraction. "But we like people abroad to worry about it so they'll think they must come and see it before it falls."

Five million tourists visit Pisa every year, and at least half of them have their picture taken while appearing to prop up the tower with their hands.

A local priest, the Rev. Mario Lucchese, observed: "It's an article of faith to the Pisans that nothing will ever happen to the tower. This piece of architecture gives a sense of identity to the people here—without it they would feel they live in just another corner of Italy that is becoming a standardized industrial landscape."

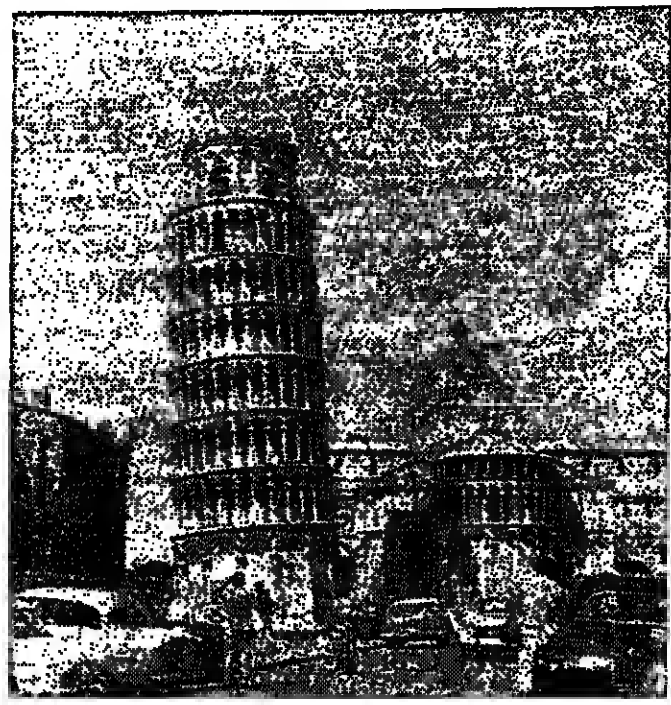
On a clear day—of which there seem to be fewer than formerly—the visitor who climbs the 294 well-worn steps to the tower platform sees smoke billowing from scores of new factories and heavy traffic on the superhighways in the plain between the mouth of the Arno River and the marble mountains of Carrara to the north.

However, the pollution and the traffic that are held responsible for the rapid deterioration of so many of Italy's treasures are not blamed for the tower's problems.

For the last six years an international scientific commission has been investigating the condition of the leaning tower for the government. It reported that the tower's main problems are its foundations and the soil.

According to the three-volume study that the commission submitted earlier this month, the tower is virtually floating on a base consisting of sand and highly pliable blue clay soaked with water. Ultrasensitive instruments on the second level of the eight-story tower proved that the monument not only continued to incline one-thirtieth of an inch more every year, but also that it performed a slow gyrating movement.

The tower, built between 1174 and 1350, is 179 feet high and leans 14 feet from the perpendicular. It is generally assumed that the foundations on the southern side started sinking by as much as 11 inches a year during the first stages of construction, and that from the third floor up the architects slanted the tower in the opposite direction for stability.



Italian officials have been discussing ways to save the tower from toppling since 1910. Three years ago the Public Works Ministry received a \$7-million appropriation for consolidation work. It has not been spent yet.

During the last 60 years, 200,000 people from all over the world have written the mayor of Pisa on how they thought the monument could be saved or straightened—as if anybody here wanted a leaning tower that did not lean.

One Alaskan advised the planting of Canadian poplars around the tower to drain water from the subsoil. A boy from Illinois suggested that a giant helicopter lift the structure to a safer place. Most of the missives are crank mail, or meant to be funny.

The forthcoming international contest will inevitably bring a new spate of bizarre ideas. Never mind, say the officials of the body in charge of the cathedral and the leaning tower, "as long as the world speaks about our monuments it's O.K."

In the last few days reputable engineering companies in Italy, the United States, West Germany and other countries have requested copies of the latest study. Some of them are expected to come up with serious stabilization proposals.

## British Invade U.S.—With Fish 'n' Chips

NEW YORK (AP)—"After all," said Arthur Treacher, flicking a speck of lint from a well-tailored cuff, "there are American hamburgers, pizza and hot dog stands on every street corner in England. It's time the British struck back."

After enchanting several generations of moviegoers with his portrayal of the perfect English butler, Mr. Treacher is now in the culinary field with a chain of fish 'n' chips houses across America.

Mr. Treacher also is remembered in America as a fixture on the Merv Griffin television show.

The combination of tender fish fillets crisply fried and accompanied by golden brown potatoes is still a fond memory to thousands of American veterans who served in Britain during World War II. And it later became a favorite of millions of tourists who journeyed through the English countryside and stopped at a fish 'n' chips house for a snack.

Historically, fried fish was sold in London as early as 1850, and Charles Dickens referred to a "fried fish warehouse" in "Oliver Twist" in the mid-19th century.

Students of English food customs say that mention of French fried potatoes being sold in Lancashire cropped up about the same time. Just when or where the union of the two occurred is not officially known, but so English trade journal called the Fish Friers Review notes that mention of fish and chips being hawked in the streets of London can be traced as far back as 1865.

Mr. Treacher appears to be as much of a perfectionist in the preparation of fish and chips as he was in portraying the classic manservant. He regards with disdain such

American customs as making fish into cakes, breaded, frozen and then tossed into a frying pan.

"Not the real thing," he said, adding that the only proper fillet to be used is North Atlantic whitefish.

Mr. Treacher also regrets the prejudice some Americans have against the use of malt vinegar, the traditional English condiment for fish and chips.

"Americans have become used to tartar sauce on fish and dousing their potatoes in ketchup," he said. "But authentic malt vinegar is essential. It brings the flavor of fish and chips to its proper peak."

Mr. Treacher must be doing something right. Since they were started in June, 1969, his fish 'n' chips houses have spread through 23 states from New York to California.

## PEOPLE: Pyrrhic Victory For Yoko Ono

After a three-year battle, a five-minute hearing in Houston resulted in a victory—albeit a pyrrhic one—for Yoko Ono over the custody of her son by a previous husband, John Lennon, now the wife of Beatle John Lennon, was awarded temporary custody of Kyoko Cox, now eight years old. However, the whereabouts of Kyoko and her father, filmmaker Anthony D. Cox, have not been known since December, when Cox was released from a Texas jail after refusing to allow Mrs. Lennon to visit her daughter. Cox, 34, has contended that the Lennons' life style is unfavorable to the proper raising of children. In Friday's hearing, Yoko Ono told the court she was giving Kyoko "everything she needs," including a formal education, and denied, in response to a question, that she either used marijuana or was addicted to drugs. "We're happy," said Lennon after the decision, as Yoko sobbed with joy. "But it's like when you survive an accident. You're still in pain. We still have to find the girl." The only clue to Kyoko's whereabouts since December has been an unsigned letter from California addressed to Houston police saying that Cox had been seen leaving San Diego in a small truck with his second wife, Kyoko, and two other girls. The custody order gives the Lennons' lawyers permission to search for the girl beyond Texas; Cox has been ordered to appear in court this Thursday.

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The "world's only snake race," at Opp, Ala., flexed out Saturday when not a single contestant from among a tangle of spitting, buzzing rattlesnakes crossed the finish line. For that matter, the rattlers decided to boycott the whole affair immediately after being turned loose in 37-degree (Fahrenheit) weather. A temperature not conducive to slithering. In a desperate effort to salvage what was to be the climax of the 12th Annual Rattlesnake Roundup under way since January, organizers dumped the reptiles into an aluminum garbage can equipped with a portable heater. When the can was upended, however, the snakes, cold, hissed, and struck at everything moving. The race was canceled.

MARRIED: German-born international singing star Caterina Valente, 41, and British composer Roger Sanders, 42, were married Saturday in Hackbridge, England; the celebration was highlighted by a special concert for Caterina by the complete Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, hired by the groom at a cost of \$4,200. BORN: To Princess Marie-Gabrielle of Savoy, daughter of Italy's ex-



king Umberto, and French businesswoman Robert de Launay, their first child, a girl, is named, Switzerland. ACCEPTED: By Princess Grace of Monaco, an invitation to become honorary chairman of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, based in St. Paul, Minn. REJECTED: The visa application of James Burns, of Glasgow, to enter Hungary to see the visiting Celtics soccer team play a Budapest team, a trip he'd won in a newspaper contest, on the grounds that he is a British policeman.

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In an article in Today's Health magazine, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who conceded that when he ran for President in 1964 he "knew he didn't have a chance against this year's presidential hopefuls that campaigning is an ordeal—I know of no one who is physically strong, as well as mentally healthy, merely to last the distance."

A court in Bergamo, Italy, has ruled that 28-year-old Angela Colombi's traffic-stoppage minkisuit was substandard and is indecent. The difference? About \$17, the amount Angela is fined after being acquitted of "offending public decency" by disturbing guilty of "causing a public disturbance."

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**U.S.A. OR CANADA:** from \$89. Return \$169. Tel: 01-234-5678.

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### NEW YORK \$89

**INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

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### HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

**DAILY FLIGHTS:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

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### REAL ESTATE TO LET, SHARE, EXCHANGE

**PARIS AND SUBURBS:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

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### REAL ESTATE WANTED

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

**EUROPE:** Tel: 01-234-5678.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

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